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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 254 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

IL DUCE'S GESTURE TO BRITAIN

Commons Debate

Baldwin Marches With League

SWEARS BY COLLECTIVE SECURITY

But Wants Free Hand To Strengthen British Defence Services

GENERAL ELECTION ANNOUNCEMENT

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Oct. 23.

On the resumption of the Foreign Affairs Debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin announced that the general election would take place on November 14, that the new Parliament would assemble on November 26 for the election of the Speaker and that the state opening by the King would take place on December 3.

Referring to foreign affairs Mr. Baldwin said that every word of Sir Samuel Hoare, yesterday had the full and the united support of the Cabinet. Capt. Eden had been in constant touch, while he was at Geneva with his colleagues in London, who unanimously, endorsed his action.

"Events of the last few weeks and yesterday's debate had shown conclusively that the Government's policy had the general support of Britain and the whole of the British Empire. The day had gone, when we gave instructions to the component parts of the Empire. The Dominions had played their part at Geneva with true devotion to the League and with strict regard to their obligations under the Covenant. By their presence at Geneva, they had taken their stand as supporting collective action.

In the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, they had not hesitated to play their part in the creation of a plan of co-ordinated sanctions.

"We are taking the only possible course of action—absolute loyalty the Covenant with readiness to seize any legitimate opportunity for settlement. Such a settlement must be fair to the Three parties, Italy, Abyssinia and the League of Nations. We are not dealing with the League in the plenitude of strength envisaged by the founders. It is obvious that what would be easily possible in the League as originally contemplated is not possible in the present League, which had been left aside by three most important world Powers. We have no intention of acting by ourselves or going farther than we can get the whole League to go. We have never had war in our mind".

Mr. Baldwin deprecated the use of the word "war" which could only encourage a dangerous condition of mind, especially in countries which depended for their news on what might be submitted to them by their governments.

The lessons which this crisis has shown are that in the interest of world peace, it is essential that our defensive services should be stronger than they are to-day.

Mr. Baldwin added that he was not speaking of any kind of unilateral action directed either in reality or in imagination against any particular country.

"It is strengthening of the defensive services within the framework of the League for the sake of international peace and not for selfish ends.

"We are taking risks for peace. Government sees no other course than to adapt the policy of Britain so far as the League can carry it out to the policy of collective security. While I am prepared to pursue that policy with all heart and sour, I will not pursue it, if I am not given the power to remedy the deficiencies of our defence service since the war. If the League fails at this time, it behoves us to see what can be done to make the League adequate."

Mr. Baldwin defended the dissolution of Parliament and thought that it would be perfectly safe to have the election soon but he could not say the same, if the election was postponed to next January.—Reuter.

Stanhope On Situation

LONDON, October 23.

It is likely to be some months before the effect of economic sanctions begins to be felt, said Lord Stanhope on the resumption of the Foreign Affairs Debate in the House of Lords. He continued:

"But if it takes some months it will come almost simultaneously with the disillusionment of Italy, when she realises what she has undertaken.

Possibly by next year, we may find the proposals for settlement, though I hope they will come earlier.

Lord Stanhope argued from this that it was advisable to have immediate election in Britain, so as to ensure that country had a strong established government to deal with the problems to be settled.—Reuter's Special.

LAST MEETING OF CABINET

Election Statement Discussed

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Cabinet met this morning and is understood to have discussed the election statement which Mr. Baldwin would be making in the House of Commons this afternoon. The election manifestoes are being issued during the week-end by Mr. Baldwin for the Conservatives, Sir John Simon for the Liberal Nationals and Mr. MacDonald for the National Labourites.

The meeting which lasted over two hours is probably the last under the present Parliament, though the Cabinet is responsible for the government of the country until the new parliament is elected.

PITCHED BATTLE IN SIGHT

3,00,000 Abyssinians Face Italian And Native Troops

(SPECIAL CABLE).
ADDIS-ABABA: Oct. 23.

The town of Gorahai must be held, is the order sent to Ras Desta, who is commanding the Southern Army.

It is not unlikely that the first pitched battle may be fought on the line from Gorahai to Jijiga, where 3,00,000 Ethiopians are confronting 1,50,000 Italians, largely composed of Native troops.

Gorahai is strategically the most important position, and its capture by Italians will remove most of the horrors of the long-drawn out campaign in the waterless Ogaden terrain.

CLASH BEGINS

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 23.

A heavy engagement between the troops of Ras Desta on the right wing of the Webbe Shibeli front and the Italians has begun, according to an unconfirmed report here.—Reuter.

ITALIAN BOMBERS AT WORK

(SPECIAL CABLE).
ASMARA: Oct. 23.

No aerial bombing whatever on towns or villages was undertaken, nor any gas or bombs were used, declared Sgr. Ciano, when interviewed by Reuter.

"We do not want to intimidate the peaceful population, who, we know, look to Italy, for their liberation. Heavy bombers carry almost exclusively 10-pound bombs, having the effect of shrapnel, and are employed against troops in the open-country camps, outside the villages. These cause panic as well as casualties, thus revealing the enemy's dispositions and numbers. The 'planes swoop down to 300 ft. from the ground, bombing and machine-gunning simultaneously.

Sgr. Ciano conducted Reuter's correspondent round the magnificently equipped aerodrome, having an immense asphalted slipway, 1,000 metres long and 300 feet broad, for use, especially in wet weather.

SETTLEMENT PROSPECTS

ROME: Oct. 23.

There is nothing to report on both the fronts. The population in the occupied territory resumed a normal aspect, declares a telegram from General De Bono, published in the official communique.

Official quarters maintain silence on Sir Samuel Hoare's speech, but a feeling of relief is expressed and the Italians are more hopeful of a settlement being reached, and application of sanctions being avoided.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND SOLID FOR SANCTIONS

(SPECIAL CABLE).
WELLINGTON (N. Zealand): October 23.

The Sanctions Bill, designed to empower the Government to employ sanctions under the League Covenant, was approved by all the Parties.

C. P. Women's Conference

JUBBULPORE, October 23.

Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh, wife of the Home Member of the United Provinces, arrived here this afternoon from Lucknow to preside over the North Central Provinces Branch of the All-India Women's Conference, which meets here to-night.—United Press.

TRIUMPH FOR LAVAL

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Foreign Office announces that the Italian Government has informed Britain that they have given orders for the withdrawal of one of the three divisions from Libya.

PARIS.—Italy has informed M. Laval that she is ready to withdraw one of her three divisions from Libya.

MARTIAL LAW IN WINDWARD ISLAND

Italo-Abyssinian War Repercussions Lead To Racial Riots

(Special Cable.)
KINGSTON (Windward Islands), October 23.

Martial Law has been declared island-wide and marines are keeping the crowds of unruly natives at bayonet-point on the hills outside the town following a riot yesterday evening wherein three were killed and 14 injured, including two women, necessitating the reading of the Riot Act.

The trouble is due to unemployment grievances and also racial feeling excited by the Italo-Abyssinian war.

STOP PRESS

BETTING TAX ON MADRAS.

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

A bill providing for a levy of tax on betting on horse and pony races in the Madras Presidency will be introduced in the Madras Legislative Council next week by the Home Member as a measure augmenting the revenue resources of the Presidency.—A. P.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE FINAL ACCEPTORS.
(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON: Oct. 23.

The following are the Cambridgeshire final acceptors, with the probable jockeys:—

Wychwood Abbot (Perryman); Hairan (S. Mirke); Caymanas (Jones); Almond Hill (Harry Wragg); The Blue Boy (Gordon Richards); Iron Grey (Herbert); Boethius (W. Rickaby); Negundo (C. Elliott); Pepino (Lowrey); Finalist (Sammy Wragg); Law Court (Dines); Commander Third (Hawcroft); Guinea Gap (Donoghue); Plymouth Sound (Sirett); Highlander (Lane); British quota (E. Smith); Monico (Bartlam); Heavy Weight (Styth); Trigo Verde (D. Smith); Gunboat (Ryan); Romeo (Wing); Ogrady (A. Burns); Pegasus (Robertson); Games Master (Lynch); Inflation (Middleton); Papyrette (Foster); Fartuch (Vergette); Sammy (Mitchell).

No jockeys have been selected for the following:—

William of Vallance; Valerius; Solarium; Mythical Monk; Faites Vos Jeu; Game Chicken; Sanspride; Joshula; Laureat II; Moldore; Lording; Sunny Sailor; Manispaul, Flake.

Forty-two will accept.

QUETTA BAN TO GO?

A. G. G. Discusses Relief & Salvage Measures In The 'Quake Land

QUETTA: Oct. 23.

The A.G.G. Baluchistan paid a visit to Quetta, and after discussing various questions with Mr. B. M. Staig, regarding salvage operations and relief measures, attended a conference, at which the Earthquake Commissioner, the Claims Commissioner, the Political Agent and other officials were present.

It is believed that questions relating to salvage operations, removal of entry-ban into Quetta and relief measures formed the subjects of discussion.

The A.G.G. left Quetta immediately after lunch.

The Earthquake Commissioner, who came to Quetta to discuss with the local civil and military authorities various aspects of relief and salvage operations now in progress and also some matters affecting the future of Quetta, also leaves to-day.

The chief Health Officer will also it is understood, soon revert to the Punjab, and arrangements for the supervision of public health questions, and for the continuance of the anti-malaria propaganda hitherto carried under him, have been made.

It is expected that in a few days' time, the Committee set up by the Government of India to advise Government on matters affecting salvage will assemble in Quetta, and it is likely that they will consider, among other matters, the questions of moratorium or other form of relief for merchants and bankers and discuss proposals made by the Quetta Sufferers' Committee to the Hon. Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, regarding the salvage operations.—A.P.

PRISONER ABSCONDS

CALCUTTA: Oct. 23.

Lance Bombardier, Daniel Firth, who was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for an offence in connection with the death of a Bengali, and who was released on bail pending the hearing of his appeal to the High Court, is alleged to have absconded from the Fort.—A.P.

IRISH LEAGUE LOSES

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON: Oct. 23.

In the football match, at Belfast, the Irish League lost to the Scottish League three goals to two.

MARKET FREE FROM WAR SCARE

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, October 23.

The conciliatory nature of Sir S. Hoare's speech has caused further relaxation of tension, which recently predominated the markets, whilst the favourable reception accorded to it by a majority of the foreign press encouraged a more cheerful and optimistic sentiment in city circles.

While exchange movements continued quietly in favour of sterling, yesterday's pause on the stock exchange was followed by further advances in all directions with firm undertone bolstering the markets.

In commodities which were recently most susceptible to war scare buying, profit-taking now appears to have quietly settled at more reasonable levels with traders anxious to consolidate the position, which appears to be indicative of true values.

The Islamic Mission, Lahore, has sent an open invitation to Dr. Ambedkar advising him to join Islam.

Crisis In U. P. Congress Committee

PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL RESIGN

Will It Prove To Be Ousting Of Socialists?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, October 23.

Sri Babu Prakash, President of the U.P.C.C. and his Council have just submitted their resignations which are being considered by the ordinary meeting of the U.P.C.C. which will take a long time to consider it and the proceedings may drag on.

Defeat Of Socialists?

If the resignations are accepted, it will mean the first signal defeat of the Socialists in these provinces.

Pundit Gobind Ballabh Pant and his party which is more or less in favour of acceptance of office under the New Constitution is likely to come in power. The resignations are due to serious differences among Congressmen, and also due to the upsetting of the Council's decision.

IS IT VOTE OF CENSURE?

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, October 23.

"We are just now facing a serious situation", declared Babu Sri Prakash, President, U.P.C.C., interviewed by the "Chronicle", representative to-night. The U. P. C. C. Council had passed a resolution censuring the conduct of certain members of the Committee for the unauthorised leakage of certain information to the press and dismissing the paid Assistant Secretary of the Provincial Congress office. The U.P.C.C. meeting upset that decision to-day. "The council is wondering what to do now" said the President.

The U.P.C.C.'s decision amounted to the reinstatement of the dismissed Secretary and this had created a serious situation.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

LATER.
(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD: Oct. 23.

The Provincial Congress Committee has accepted the resignations of Babu Sri Prakash from the presidentship, and of his Council, after a protracted discussion.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was elected the new President of the Committee and a new Council is being elected.

There was raised some opposition to the nomination or selection of the new Council members by the new President and some members pressed for election.

One of the members remarked that the proceedings were characterised by the greatest bitterness, but despite the tense feeling, discussions were occasionally marked by hilarious laughter and cheers.

GANDHIJI MUST COME BACK

Sri Prakash Disappointed With A. I. C. C. Decision

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative regarding the A. I. C. C. decisions at Madras, Babu Sri Prakash, M.L.A, President. U. P. C. C. said he was disappointed as they failed to give lead one way or the other on the question of offices under the new Constitution. Personally he was against the acceptance of office but he was much more against the postponement of the question, he said he saw no advantage in putting off the matter till the Lucknow Congress because anyhow the Working Committee had to make recommendations to the A. I. C. C. which in turn had to make its own decision and present it to the Congress. That was the procedure. At the same time he thought they should not make a fetish of the question so as to subordinate all other problems to it. The decision if taken at Madras would have been helpfu. to the country.

Babu Sri Prakash liked Pandit Jawaharlal to preside over the Congress in the present difficult crisis and failing him, Babu Sri Prakash wanted Mr. C. Rajagopalachari to accept the honour.

He very much wished Gandhiji would come back.

IS IT LINK IN CONSPIRACY?

Well-known Calcutta Wine-merchants Arrested

CALCUTTA, October 23.

Mr. J. E. Gubbay, Proprietor of Messrs James Anderson and Co.; Wine Merchants in Lindsay Street and Mr. R. E. Thedith, Proprietor of Messrs Edward and Co., Wine Merchants on Elliot Road were arrested this morning and produced before the Police Magistrate, Alipore.

It is alleged that about 1,200 gallons of illicit liquor were recovered from the godown of Mr. Gubbay and several suit cases containing spurious capsules and labels imported from abroad were recovered from the house of Mr. Thedith.

It is further alleged that Mr. Gubbay was an important link in the Conspiracy behind the illicit distillery at Ballygunj, which created a sensation.

It will be recalled that Mr. Charles Granatstein to whom the gigantic distillery belonged has been remanded to police custody.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

LOST & FOUND

Missing Missing Missing—A boy—apparently aged 12 to 14, slightly stooping to the right while walking, intellectually undeveloped, ignorant of local languages, missing since 20-10-1935, in Hindu dress. Anybody giving useful clue will be suitably rewarded. R. D. Gangolli, C-237, Dubash Wadi, Room No. 18, Tardeo Road, Bombay No. 7. (5039).

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted: A capable, intelligent, experienced and honest man to work as Dewan in an Indian State in Gujarat. Services will be probationary for a year. Stating minimum pay, age and nationality. Apply with testimonials and qualifications, if any, to Box No. 1976, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted 1st & 2nd Class Mechanical Engineers for Gin Factories, Clerks, Typists, Stenographers, Motor Mechanics, Spray Painters immediately. Apply personally Royal Service Agency, 369/71, Hornby Road, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane Corner, Fort. (5041).

Wanted two thoroughly experienced Wiremen with or without Licence for Goa. Apply Asiatic Service Bureau, fourth floor, Ismail Bldg., 381, Hornby Road. (5036).

Wanted for a Bombay Mill an experienced and highly qualified Carding and Spinning Master for erection of Preparatory and Spinning machinery including combers for fine spinning and putting same to work. First class men only need apply to Box No. 1959, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—Clerks for branches on Rs. 30/- P.M. Apply remitting Rs. 1/8 for bond to the Managing Director, the Public Capital Assurance Co., Ltd., Lahore. (5031)

Wanted 250 influential Canvassers for Election work of the membership of the Local Board Reserve Bank of India, Western Area, (Bombay) For terms apply to Mr. Shamdasani, 33, New Queens Road, Bombay.

Wanted an experienced Gujrati Graduate for Kumar-Mandir. Apply with testimonials and minimum salary expected to Mr. A. R. Mankodi Panchavati, Nasik. (5029)

Wanted an M.B., B.S. as R.M.O. for Parekh Dispensary, Surat, on scale of Rs. 100—10—200 p.m. with free quarters or house rent Rs. 25 p.m. No private practice allowed. One with hospital and laboratory experience preferred. Apply with testimonials, experience, etc., to Chief Officer, Borough Municipality, Surat, before 31st October, 1935. (1960).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road coaches candidates for July Cambridge and Panjab Matriculation examination. Classes regularly conducted. Apply immediately. (1775)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted immediately really good Agents, guaranteeing business throughout Goa, Belgaum, Dharwar and North-Kanara for an Excellent Life Company. Apply to Banavali Brothers, Karwar. (5010)

Wanted Agents.—Splendid pay with commission for disposing floor mats, mattings, carpets, bed mats, etc. Persons able to advance one third value apply to the Coir Mat Stores, Mattancherry, Cochin. (1817)

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Rs. 100/- pay P.M. at your door. Investment Rs. 100/-. Send one anna stamp. The Good Luck Society, Mysore. (5032)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE 45TH EXHIBITION will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay in January, 1936. For prospectus apply to the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Art Society. Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

1967.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

In consequence of the death of Mr. G. I. Griffiths, J.P., an elected Councillor from the (A) Fort and Harbour Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the Office under section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, as amended up to date. I therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Section 22(3) and 25 of the said Act, hereby fix TUESDAY, the 12th November, 1935, for a ward Election to fill up the aforesaid vacancy.

Nomination papers will be issued from TUESDAY, the 5th November, 1935, to TUESDAY, the 12th November, 1935, up to 4 p.m. (B.T.) at the Electoral Department, City Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road.

I. H. TAUNTON.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 21st October, 1935.

1962.

M. S. "SHIKISAN MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 23rd October, 1935, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that FATMABAI, widow of Rajaballi Rahimtulla Cassumalli Rajaballi Rahimtulla and FATMABAI, widow of Gulamalli Rajaballi Rahimtoola of Bombay Khoja Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim to or against or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, encumbrance, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 65, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest not so made known in writing as aforesaid and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Nowroji Street and Thomas Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 93.3 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 23, New No. 4724, Old Survey No. 28, New Survey No. 9573, Cadastral Survey No. 265, Colaba Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 781, Street Nos. 50-56, New Street No. 2-20 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Thomas Street, on or towards the West by a gully and beyond it by the property of Khajoor Nakhwa, on or towards the North by a gully and beyond that by the property of Vithoba Khokhia and on or towards the South by said Nowroji Road.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 1935.

MOHILE PAREKH & MANECKLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1973

Public Notices

MORVI-RAILWAY

1. SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 24,000 (Twenty-four thousand) M. G. half round sleepers of the best Jodka teak of the standard meter gauge dimensions of not less than 6' x 9" x 4 1/2" for delivery F.O.R. Morvi.

2. Delivery to commence within a fortnight of our placing the order and to be completed within two months, i.e., by the 31st January, 1936, the latest.

3. The tender which may be submitted on the tenderer's own form should be addressed to the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi superscribed "Tender for meter gauge sleepers" and accompanied with Rs. 300 as earnest money.

Tenders will be received in this Office upto 5 p.m. of SATURDAY, the 9th November, 1935.

JAYASHANKER K. DAFTARY,
Stores Superintendent.
Stores Superintendent's Office, Morvi, Dated 18th October, 1935.

1963

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT PATNA.

NOTICE TO RESPONDENT OF THE DAY FIXED FOR HEARING OF APPEAL.

(Order XLI, Rule 14 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

Appeal from Original Decrees No. 95 & 108 of 1934.

F. A. 95 of 34 Valued at Rs. 27,225 and F. A. 108/34 at Rs. 8,026/7.

Appeal from the decrees of the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Deoghar, the former, dated the 11th of June, 1934 and the latter, dated the 5th of February 1934 .....Appellant.

RANCHOOR DAS KHATRY.....
vs.
(1.) HARJIWAN VALJI & others Respondent in F. A. 95 of 34 and (2) R. GAJADHAR & CO., Respondent, in F. A. 108 of 34. .....Respondent.

To

1. Laljee Khimjee, 2. Chhote Lal Khimjee, sons of Khimjee Kalyanjee, residing at Deda folia Jam Khamballia. Dist. Kathiawar Jamnagar State, Bombay Presidency... Respdt. in F. A. 95 & 108 of 34 and 3. Kusal Singh Damodar, son of Damodar Dass Kalyanji, at present residing at the Gaddi of Ganesh Das Johai Mall Cloth Merchant No. 13 Noormall Lahia Lane, Pachhgali in the town of Calcutta .....Repdt. in F. A. 108 of 34.

Respondent.

TAKE NOTICE that an appeal from the decrees of the Subordinate Judge of Deoghar in these cases have been presented by Mr. S. S. Bose, Advocate for the abovementioned Appellant, and registered in this Court; and that the 25th day of November, 1935, has been fixed by the Court for the hearing of the appeal.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in these appeals, they will be heard and decided 'ex parte' in your absence.

Signed and sealed by order of the Court this 21st day of October, 1935.

DEPUTY REGISTRAR.

1975.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Taijin Maru	11th Oct.	26th Oct.
Shikisan ,,	22nd ,,	....
Shunko ,,	24th ,,	8th Nov.
Holland ,,	29th ,,	....
Mantai ,,	8th Nov.	24th Nov.
Himalaya ,,	18th ,,	23rd Dec
Iwatesan ,,	28th ,,	8th ,,
Celebes ,,	9th Dec.	25th ,,

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone: 22031.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

U. P. COUNCIL SESSIONS

LUCKNOW, October 22.

The Provincial Secretariat is opening here on the 23rd November. All Secretaries of various Government Departments have already arrived here. The Finance Member and the Chief Secretary are arriving to-morrow.

The session of the U. P. Legislative Council commences on the 18th November. The first day of the session is allotted for non-official business, for which ballot will be held on the 4th November.—United Press.

Rural Uplift League For Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA (By Mail.)

The eighth session of Mehsana District Physical Association will be held at Patan in the middle of December.

Sjt. Ravishankar Maharaj, a well-known worker of Kaira district, will perform the inaugural ceremony of Village Uplift League at Sidhpur on 20th October. The Mandal aims at improving the economic position of the Thakarda Community and at stimulating the growth of supplementary industries in villages.

Death occurred last week, of Sjt. Chhotalal Baberbhai, ex-Naib Suba, who was the first Director of Commerce and Industries.

U. P. Congress And Socialist Meetings

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

The Provincial Congress Committee is meeting here tomorrow.

The Provincial Congress Socialist Party is also meeting tomorrow night. The latter has on its agenda an item for the nomination of President for the forthcoming Provincial Socialist Conference. The latter will also discuss the situation arising out of the arrests of the Socialists made in Rawalpindi.—United Press.

BOMBAY'S SOUTH INDIAN PUBLIC

You've got only two days more to see the greatest and the best

CANARESE PICTURE
EVER PRODUCED!

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Featuring:
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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS
Bombay, Oct. 23.

S.S. Islami, Capt. H Wheeler, Agents Turner Morrison & Co., from Port Sudan via Verawal.

S.S. California, Capt. RW Smart, Agents Grahams Trading Co.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, Oct. 23.

S.S. Clan Macvicar, Capt. S Y Strange, Agents James Finlay & Co., for Bhavnagar, Marmagoa, Calicut and Cochin.

S.S. Uhenfels, Capt. H Dieckmann, Agents L Edwards Ltd., for Karachi via Coast Ports.

S.S. Elavi, Capt. E L Gibbons, Agents Turner Morrison & Co., for Jeddah via Karachi.

S.S. Badarpur, Capt. P Sharman Agents Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Dis. Co. Ltd. for Rangoon.

LOADING
Bombay, Oct. 23.

S.S. Barpeta for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Shikison Maru for China, Japan Ports via Bhavnagar.

S.S. Steirmfels for Europe and American Ports.

S.S. Rajput for Rangoon. ...

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 23.

2 Clan Macvicar 3621, Bhavnagar 23/10, J. Finlay & Co.
5 City of Venice, 5492, Karachi, 27-10, K Nixon and Co.
6 Uhenfels, 4570, Karachi 24-10 L Edwards, Ltd.
8 Nalgora, 4101, NF NF M M & Co.
10 Hatarana, 4592, NF NF M M and Co.
13 Badarpur, 4949, Rangoon 24-10 Burmah Shell Oil Co.
14 Taijin Maru, 3654, Japan, 26-10, O S Kaisha.
15 Kenya, 4646, Durban, 30-10, M M and Co.
16 Kaiser-i-Hind 6014 London 26-10 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varsova, 1955, Busra, 24-10, M M and Co.
6 Oostcappelle, 348, M'Coast, 24-10 Merchant S N Co.
8 Shikisan Maru, 2708, Bhavnagar, 26-10 O S Kaisha.

PRINCES DOCK

D/E Jalaratna, 2326, Rangoon 26-10 Scindia S N Co.
F Islami 3617 Red Sea Port 31/10 T Morrison & Co.
P Alavi 2161, Jeddah 23-10, T Morrison and Coy.
Q Cambay Prince 249, N F, N F E Tarmahomed and Bros.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Strathnaver, 24-10, P & O S N Co.
Ranchi, 31-10 P & O S N Co.
Saugor 29-10, M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Ranold 30-10, James Finlay and Co.
FROM CHINA, JAPAN
Holland Maru, 28-10, O S Kaisha.
Shikisan Maru 20-10, O S Kaisha.
Sunko Maru 24-10, O S Kaisha.
Muroran Maru, 27-10, N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-10 N Y Kaisha.
Kidderpore 23-10, P and O S N Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Johannesburg, 23-10, F Campbell & Co.
Pres. Van Buren 31-10 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM BUSRAH.
Kidderpore, 23-10, P and O S N Co.
Barpeta 24-10, M M and Co.
Varela 26-10, M M and Co.
Baroda 31-10, M M and Co.
Vasna, 2-11 M M and Co.
FROM MOULMEIN.
Jalavihar 20-10, Scindia S N Co., Ltd.
Goldengate 23-10, Scindia S N Co., Ltd.
Jalapalaka 28-10, Scindia S N Co. Ltd.
FROM HULL
Serbino, 22-10, James Finlay and Co.
FROM CALCUTTA.
Nalgora 22-10, M M and Co.
Jalarajan 25-10, Scindia S N Co. Ltd.
Hatimura, 25-10, M M and Co.
FROM DURBAN
Tairea, 2-11, M M and Co.
FROM KARACHI
Sonnenfels, 30-10, L Edwards.
Dalgoma, 30-10, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Kaisar-i-Hind 26-10, P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Van Buren, 1-11, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
California, 31-10, Graham's T. Co.
City of Canterbury, 1-11, K Nixon and Co.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN
Muroran Maru, 30-10, N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 10-10 O S Kaisha.
Taijin Maru 24-10 O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura 23-10, M M and Co.
Varsova, 24-10, M M and Co.
FOR DURBAN
Kenya, 31-10, M M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Rajputana, (boats)	21-10-35
S.S. Nurjehan,	21-10-35
S.S. Netravati,	21-10-35
S.S. Parvati,	21-10-35
S.S. Jalapadma,	22-10-35

Kaisar-i-Hind 21-10-35.
Uhenfels 21-10-35.
Oostcappelle 22-10-35.
Varsova 22-10-35.
C/o Venice 22-10-35.
Clan Macvicar 22-10-35.
Taijin Maru 22-10-35.

EXPORTS
Bombay, Oct. 23.

S.S. Kaisar-I-Hind for London. 2 cases ivory K C Toprani; 29 cases bristles Cox & King; 58 bags turmeric S M Rajgor & Co; 6 cases fish bones J Noorbhoy; 124 bags groundnut kernels K Prasad & Co; 16 bales sheep skins M R Shaffi & Co.

For Marseilles.—832 bags gr. nut seed K Prasad & Co; 2 cases sandalwood oil S Nawroji & Co.

For Varna 55 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S.S. California for Glasgow.—103 drums castor oil Bharat Oil Mills; 2700 bags ground nut oil cake M Husain & Sons; 4725 bags groundnut oil cake L Dreyfus & Co; 2590 bags groundnut oil cake H Rauji & Co.

For Liverpool—2590 bags ground nut oil cake H Rauji & Co.

S.S. Kilderpore for Kobe.—60 bales cotton Langley & Co; 13 bales cotton V Ladha & Co.

S.S. Uhenfels for Hamburg.—25 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 57 bales gum B Joffer & Co; 2700 bags groundnut oil cake L Dreyfus & Co; 160 bags casine powder M M & Co.

For Antwerp.—171 bags grain T S Thadani & Sons; 50 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 40 cases copper slags V G Govawala & Co.

S.S. Sturmfels for Rotterdam.—110 bales cotton raw Bombay Company Ltd; 1318 bags groundnut seed M A Khan; 1318 bags groundnut seed K Prasad & Co.

For Bremen.—56 bales cotton raw Bombay Company Ltd.

For Borgas.—110 bales cotton raw Langley & Co.

For Lisban.—75 bales cotton raw V Ladha & Co.

S.S. Tajan Maru for Kobe.—56 bales cotton raw N Nagshi & Co; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 71 bales cotton V Ladha & Co.

S.S. City of Venice for Hull.—1370 bags castor seed Cotton Agents Ltd.

IMPORTS
Bombay, Oct. 23.

S.S. Sturmfels, Agents L Edwards Ltd. from Hamburg.—14 cases quinine; 710 cases wire nails; 85 cases sewing machines; 130 drums dyes; 370 bales paper; 58 cases German Silver; 65 cases camphor; 50 pls. iron buckets; 220 bales boards; 85 cases bolts and nuts; 35 cases stones; 138 Guys Clove stains; 12 cases tin boxes; 74 drums bleaching powder; 98 bds. H. Lanterns; 45 cases machinery; 316 cases Y M sheets; 300 bundles wire netting; 38 bundles iron tubes; 15 cases lead cables; 12 cases toys; 67 brls. earth colour; 2100 bags starch; 222 cases bangles; 25 cases slate pencils; 30 cases safety fuses; 110 pieces earthenware; 55 cases alum. circles; 25 csk. Sulphate of soda; 200 bundles Y M Squares; 200 bundles steel wires.

From Baltimore—730 pieces timber; 683 bundles boards.

From Bremen.—50 cases alum. sheets; 200 cases beer; 225 cases glass bottles; 108 bags iron revets; 50 cases tin; 83 bundles steel bars; 67 bundles iron tubes; 385 cases hardware; 400 cases slates; 48 cases cycle parts; 25 cases alum. circles 160 cases starch; 120 cases chemicals; 500 bundles M. S. plates; 570 bundles M. S. hoops; 400 bags broken tiles; 133 reel wire netting; 350 pieces steel tyres; 222 pieces poles.

From Rotterdam.—37 cases schnapps; 1910 cases beer; 20 cases portwine; 75 cases cheese; 45 cases colour; 1275 bags starch; 110 bags barley; 213 cases deextrene; 71 cases brandy; 230 bags farina; 69 bundles iron tubes.

From Antwerp.—397 pieces joists; 1700 pieces iron pipe; 25 cases K. Nitrate of Soda; 400 bags lime; 860 drums dyes; 300 bags starch; 1634 bundles steel sheets; 350 pieces auto-tyres; 163 cases hardware; 350 bundles copper sheets; 246 cals. wires; 100 pieces cement sheets; 36 coils waggon parts; 100 bags sulphate of soda; 2655 bundles hoofs; 350 bags potatoe flaws; 350 bags farina; 85 cases brandy; 760 bundles M. S. circles; 895 bundles M S plates; 454 bundles M S Angles; 150 bags washers; 180 crts. el. teles.

From Port Said.—280 cases cotton.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

B. B. C. BROADCASTS

(All times are given in Greenwich Meantime.)

"Looking Backwards"

Reminiscences of Empire programmes will be embodied in a broadcast entitled "Looking Backwards" which will be heard on Monday, November 4, at 3-30 p.m., G.M.T. This programme will differ from those previously broadcast under the same title in that it will recall, not so much the events of the first magnitude which everyone remembers, but some of the lesser items of news which are unusual but interesting. "Looking Backwards" will be electrically recorded and later rebroadcast in other transmissions.

"How's That?"

This will be another variety programme compared by Ralph Cooram and produced exclusively in the BBC Empire programmes. Artists to be heard will be: Jerry Verno, star comedian from Drury Lane and other theatres; Lottie Lennox, an old time comedienne, and Ted Cowan, comedian—both well-known in South Africa (Cowan is a brother of Sam Mayo); Betty Bolton and Betty Oliver, both South Africans; Alico Melville, ventriloquist, who has worked in every English-speaking country except New Zealand; Ronald Metcalfe, bass. The programme, Transmission 1—Saturday, November 2, at 8-25 a.m. G.M.T.; Transmission 4—Friday, November 8, at 2-30 p.m. G.M.T.

Violin And Pianforte Recitals

Two artists of world renown will be heard in a sanata recital on Sunday, October 27, at 7-5 p.m., G.M.T. They are Adolf Busch (Violin) and Rudolf Serkin (Pianoforte).

Professor Busch was born in Siegen, Westphalia, in 1891. He first learnt to play the violin under the tutorship of his father and then with Andrews, Duisberg, and Bram Eldering. He was a pupil of the Cologne Conservatory. He succeeded Henri Marteau as principal professor of the violin at the Berlin High School of Music in 1918—the post which Joachim had been the first to hold. When he is not giving recitals abroad, he lives in Switzerland.

Rudolf Serkin was born of Russian parents in Austria in 1903. He was first noticed by the pianist Grunfeld who took him to Vienna where he studied pianoforte and composition. Since the age of seventeen, Serkin has given concerts in Europe and America.

South African Soprano

Garda Hall, the South African soprano, will be heard in a song recital on Sunday, November 3, at 5-30 p.m., G.M.T.

Miss Hall is equally well-known in South Africa and in England, having been born in Durban and educated at Pietermaritzburg, while she studied at the Royal Academy of Music, London. She came to England in 1921 to begin her training, and during the time she was at the Royal Academy she gained the Betjemann gold medal. In 1925 she returned to South Africa where she toured all the large towns of the Union. She then came back to England, and has appeared on concert platforms in London, the English provinces, Scotland, and Wales. She made another visit to South Africa in 1930.

Bombay Calling

Entertaining New Year Programmes

Well-Known Musicians And Artistes Will Broadcast During Diwali

Listen-in to-night to that well-known songstress of Kolhapur Bai Azambai who during a very short time achieved popularity on the air. She not only possesses a sweet voice but also a style and technique.

A FEAST OF MUSIC.

Divali programmes are most entertaining. Listeners will have a good feast of entertainment successively for three days. Miss Tarajan of Gadag and Vastalabai Kumtekar both are expected to be at their best on October 29. It is a treat to hear Vastalabai's gazal in a real Punjabi style.

Mr. Dinkarrao Ambalal who is popular amongst listeners will broadcast on Sunday morning. He has been also conducting the V.V.B. Indian Orchestra. It will be on the air on Monday evening.

Mrs. Shrimatibai Narvekar, most unassuming young lady is a well-known exponent of Indian music. She promises to give a treat of music on New Year's Eve. Her pleasing style of singing is bound to give every music lover a feeling of joy.

SANAI AND CHAWGHADA RECITALS.

The New Year—Samvat 1992—will be heralded with Sanai and Chawghada. These instruments are frequently heard on most auspicious days but very rarely on the Radio. This will be followed by singing of songs by Bai Sunderabai, the popular artiste. Her repertoire will include a special song from "Geeta Govinda" the famous lyrics describing the love affairs of Radha and Krishna by that famous poet Pandit Jayadev.

Miss Mehbubjan of Sholapur will broadcast on October 29.

"Television Round The Corner"

It Has Decided To Have A Peep But Premature Standardization Would Be Fatal

(By A DIVSDANE).

After having been "just around the corner" for a number of years, American television has at last reached the corner and decided to take a peep around it and see if it is safe to come out into the open. According to an announcement made by David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, at the annual meeting of shareholders held on May 7th, television is to be taken out of the laboratory for field tests.

At first glance it may appear that America is anxious to catch up with Great Britain and Germany, but there is probably an element of commercial rivalry as well. R.C.A. has for years been developing the television system of Dr. Vladimir K. Zworykin, while the Philco Radio and Television Corporation has been sponsoring the system of Philo T. Farnsworth. Both systems would appear to be at about the same stage of development, so that whoever breaks into the commercial market first stands to win an advantageous position.

Mr. Sarnoff estimated that the campaign to introduce television commercially will cost one million dollars, and that between twelve and fifteen months will be required to prepare blue prints and complete installations. A start will be made in New York, using the Empire State building as the ultra-short-wave transmitting station. Experimental transmissions have been made between this building (the extreme top of which is 1,250 feet high) and the R.C.A. laboratories in Camden, N.J., ever since the Empire State building was completed nearly four years ago. Using a wavelength of approximately 6 metres, a range of about twenty-five miles is expected. This will cover centres of population aggregating something like twenty million people.

The second step in the programme will be the manufacture of a limited number of image receivers, which will be distributed among strategic points.

The third step will be the development of an experimental programme service to determine the most acceptable form of television entertainment.

BROADCASTING WILL NOT SUFFER

"Let me emphasise", said Mr. Sarnoff, "that, while television promises to supplement the present service of broadcasting by adding sight to sound, it will not supplant or diminish the importance and usefulness of sound broadcasting.

"In the sense that the laboratory has supplied us with the basic means of lifting the curtain of space from scenes and activities at a distance, it may be said that television is here. But as a system of sight transmission and reception, comparable in coverage and service to the present nation-wide system of sound broadcasting, television is not here, nor around the corner. The all-important step that must now be taken is to bring the research results of the scientists out of the laboratory and into the field." Mr. Sarnoff also said:

"Important as it is from the standpoint of public policy to develop a system of television communication whereby a single event, programme, or pronouncement of national interest may be broadcast by sight and sound to the country as a whole, premature standardisation would freeze the art."

With New York as a nucleus, it is probable that, in time, other transmitting stations will be built which may be connected to the New York station either by wire or by wireless. The existing telephone lines, of course, cannot handle the frequencies involved, and the new hollow conductor type of high-frequency "cable" recently announced by the Bell Telephone Laboratories, while apparently satisfactory for the purpose, is extremely expensive and will take a long time to install in any extensive network form. For this reason, experiments are being made to determine the feasibility of relaying television pro-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 2).

"HAMLET" WITHOUT THE PRINCE

Listener's Complaint Against Bombay Programmes

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest the letter in your paper by "Jai Hind" regarding Bombay programmes and I quite agree with him. I myself and many others have already drawn the attention of the authorities to the unwanted programmes.

Sometimes ago people might have thought that the Broadcast authorities were sincerely interested in the progress of Bombay station when they had secured the services of that well-known singer, Khan Sahib Abdul Karim who delighted his listeners with his classical music for a year or so. He appeared only once in a month and his concerts used to be always grand, lasting for two hours. His rendering of Ragas is admirably excellent Above all his alapas is so much freer and finer than the emotions it produces send one into ecstasy. Some music lovers in order to satisfy their thirst for best music went to that extent also as to purchase radio, sets thus benefiting the Broadcasting station But unfortunately Khan Sahib's concerts were short-lived, and have now been discontinued. Another instance of this kind that I wish to bring to your readers' notice is that Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar has not been appearing for the last two months, although she is in Bombay. Is there some sort of conflict over the question of remuneration? It is most unfortunate to dispense with such good artistes.

Absence of good artistes from Broadcast Programmes means "Hamlet" being played without the Prince of Denmark. Sir may I draw the attention of higher authorities though your columns to this grievance? Unless music receives support from the Government it is going to be deteriorated in quality and quantity. If nothing could be done to improve the standard of Indian programmes subscribers will eventually try to dispose off their Radio sets,—Yours, etc.,

GIRDHARILAL.

Nizam Building,
Kalbadevi Road.

Boxing Match Broadcast

The Max Baer-Joe Louis heavyweight bout scheduled for Sept. 24 at the Yankee Stadium was described direct from the ringside over the combined "Weaf-Wjz" networks. Graham McNamee and Ford Fond described the blows and sidelights.

(Continued from Col. 6)

metres was between 35 and 40 decibels below the level at which the station was received when the converter was tuned to receive it. This converter, in common with many modern all-wave receivers, has one stage of radio-frequency amplification before the frequency changer, with two tuned circuits at the signal frequency, and the second-channel selectivity is adequate for most purposes.

Some other converters and/or short-wave and "all-wave" receivers have been found to bring in both channels at approximately the same strength. This point has been discussed at some length, since it is believed that quite a lot of interference reported on the Empire transmitters from commercial telegraph stations has been due to this fact, and not to any fault in the working of the commercial telegraph stations themselves.

Morse Interference

Some of the reports of interference that have been investigated indicate that the interference is due to commercial telegraph stations that are working on their assigned frequencies, adequately separated from the wanted broadcast station, but that cause interference even on receivers having adequate selectivity. The unwanted station, in fact, is transmitting a very wide band of frequencies, considerably larger than is necessary to perform its service.

In conclusion, a word as to the actual distribution of frequencies in the short-wave broadcasting bands. Listeners sometimes suggest that interference could be avoided by the use of frequencies in parts of the short wavebands other than those at present in use. It must be realised, however that the whole of the frequency spectrum has been allocated to the different services by international agreement.

Interference To Broadcast Reception On Short Waves

An Analysis Of And Suggestions To Remedy This Common Nuisance

By L. W. HAYES, (Foreign Service Engineer of B.B.C.)

The problem of interference in the short wavebands is one that has become of steadily greater importance to broadcasting. It may take the following forms:-

(a) Interference between short-wave broadcasting stations owing to insufficient separation between the stations. Generally speaking, it seems impossible, in view of the number of stations and narrowness of the wavebands, for the minimum separation to be greater than 10 kc/s.

(b) Interference between stations which have 10 kc/s separation, but cause interference because the receiver is not selective enough (adjacent channel selectivity).

(c) Interference caused by fixed point-to-point services, generally telegraph stations, working in the broadcasting bands, or vice versa.

(d) Interference with broadcasting stations situated near the ends of the short-wave broadcasting bands, caused by fixed point-to point stations and insufficient selectivity in the receiver.

(e) Interference caused to broadcasting stations working in their correct bands by fixed point-to-point telegraph stations working in their correct bands, the interference being due to second channel or image signal in the receiver.

(f) Interference caused by the harmonics of broadcasting and/or fixed point-to-point stations. As far as the short-wave broadcasting stations are concerned, these do not generally cause interference under this heading on wavelengths above 25 metres, since there is no short-wave broadcasting band above 50 metres, and the relationship between the various short-wave broadcasting bands is not harmonic—i.e., in the ratio 1:2, 1:3, 1:4, etc. On the other hand, there is the possibility of medium-wave broadcasting stations having harmonics in the short-wave bands.

Man-made Interference

In addition to the above, which may be called interstation interference, there is, of course, interference which is often called "man-made static," and which is caused by industrial and domestic electrical apparatus, motors, fans, vacuum cleaners, etc. In the short-wave bands in particular, considerable interference may also be caused by ignition systems of motor-car and aeroplane engines.

Of the above types of interstation interference, there is nothing that can be done by the listener to remove types (a) and (c). Of the other types of interference, while the listener can do little to remedy this on existing receivers he can encourage manufacturers to do so by refraining from purchasing new receivers which show these faults.

As far as the elimination of industrial interference is concerned considerable improvement can sometimes be obtained by erecting the receiving aerial as far away as possible from the interfering apparatus, and by connecting it to the receiver by a feeder line, sometimes called a "noise-free lead-in." The most satisfactory way to deal with industrial interference, however, is to suppress it at its source by fitting suitable suppressors to the apparatus responsible.

Report It

It has been stated above that the listener can do nothing to cure out interference of the (a) and (c) types. It is, however, most desirable that all types of interference should be reported to the broadcaster whose station is affected.

It may happen that interference to the reception of Daventry is caused in certain areas without the BBC being aware of it, unless it is reported by listeners in these areas. Reports should give all available information as to the identity of the interfering station, such as its call-sign, if it is a telegraph station; the type of interference, such as morse telegraph transmission, heterodyne interference; whether the interference is intermittent or continuous; the time of day at which it is experienced, and the particular wavelength on which the interference is caused.

Once the interfering station has been identified, it can generally be determined whether the interference is due to insufficient selectivity in the listener's receiver or not. If it is established that the interference is due to a definite fault on the part of the transmitting station in question—e.g., if it is working on a wrong frequency or is occupying an unduly large waveband for the service that it is carrying out, then the matter is brought to the attention of the General Post Office and is dealt with through the ordinary channels between telegraph administrations. Past experience has shown that the action taken has generally been most effective.

Selectivity Of Receivers

To return to the question of selectivity of receivers, this, of course, is of major importance in dealing with the interference problem. A comparison between selectivity on the medium-wave broadcasting band and on the short-wave broadcasting band is interesting. A medium-wave broadcast receiver working on 1,000 kc/s (300 metres) would be considered selective if it were capable of separating two broadcasting stations giving equal strength signals, the two broadcasting stations working with a separation of 10 kc/s. Assuming the same selectivity for a receiver working on 10,000 kc/s. (30 metres), this receiver would be capable only of separating two signals of equal strength 100 kc/s apart. In other words, it would be capable of producing interference from 8 or 9 stations on either side of the frequency to which it was tuned. Moreover, it must be remembered that the "wanted station" may be in the trough of a fade when the "unwanted station" adjacent in frequency is at the peak of a fade. Thus the receiver may have a much more unfavourable ratio of signal strengths to deal with than that encountered on the medium wavebands when listening to a "wanted" local station.

Second Channels

A practical example of second-channel interference may be of interest: suppose the listener tunes his receiver to receive GSD, 11,750 kc/s, and suppose that the intermediate frequency of the receiver is 110 kc/s, and that the oscillator frequency is lower than the signal frequency by this amount. The oscillator will, therefore, be set at 11,640 kc/s. In this position it will also give an intermediate frequency of 110 kc/s if a signal is received on 11,530 kc/s. Thus, in the absence of any selectivity that would reject the unwanted signal in the signal-frequency circuits in the receiver, the receiver will accept simultaneously, signals on 11,530 kc/s and 11,750 kc/s. It will be noted that the frequency of the interfering station is twice the intermediate frequency away from the wanted station. If the intermediate frequency were 450 kc/s, an interfering station 900 kc/s away might cause interference.

Some recent tests on a commercial short-wave converted used in front of a standard modern broadcast receiver in which the broadcast receiver was set at 545 kc/s, showed that the second channel of a station at about 17

(Continued in Col. 4).

RADIO BILLS BEFORE U.S.A. CONGRESS

Restrictions On Propaganda By Foreign Governments

No less than twenty-six bills affecting communications and radio in one way or another were introduced in the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress. Those enacted into law were few and far between. The rest automatically go over to the second session of the same Congress, scheduled to begin on January 3, 1936.

No action was taken, not even a hearing on the bill introduced by Representative Monaghan of Montana "for the purpose of providing wholesome radio programmes, free from monopolistic domination and control on the part of vested interests, and to make available to all our people adequate radio service."

RADIO AND DRINK

Representative Culkin of New York introduced a bill which would make it unlawful to broadcast an advertisement of intoxicating liquor or the solicitation of an order for intoxicating liquor. Senator Capper of Kansas reintroduced into the Senate a similar bill

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts introduced a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as follows.

Any radio address or radio programme broadcast by or for or in the interest of any foreign government, or sub-division thereof, or person interested therein shall not be broadcast by any licensee until such radio address or radio programme has been submitted to the Department of State and the approval of the Secretary of State has been secured in writing and is filed with such licensee.

Any licensee permitting the broadcasting of any radio address or radio programme by or for or in the interest of any foreign government, or sub-division thereof, or any person interested therein, without having on file, prior to such broadcast, the written approval of the Secretary of State, shall be penalized by the immediate revocation of such licenses.

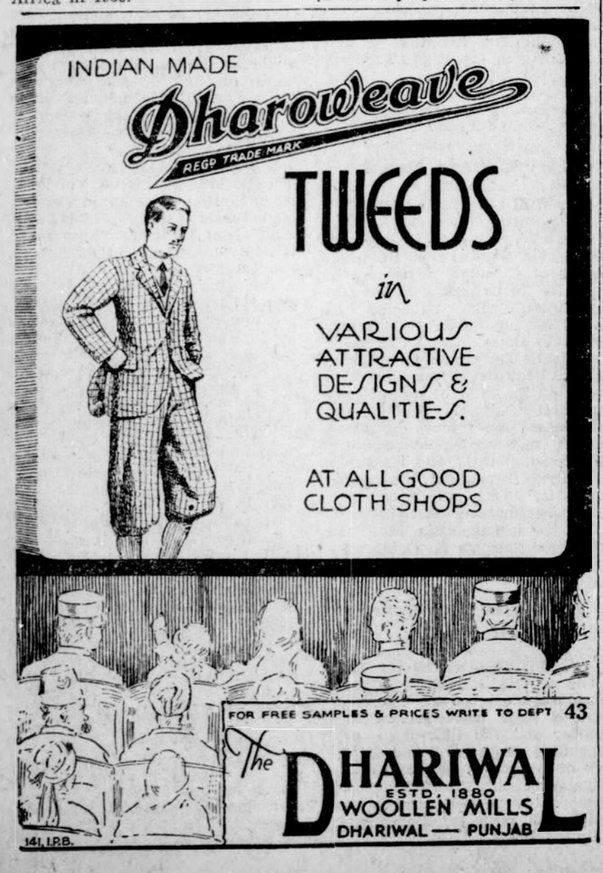
An identical bill to that of Senator Walsh to have foreign radio programmes approved by the State Department was introduced into the House by Representative McKeongh of Illinois.

SPAIN PLANS TEN BROADCAST STATIONS

A network of ten government broadcasting stations, possibly later to be augmented by two powerful short-wave transmitters for international relay work, is included in an enlarged programme of radio development for Spain according to a report from Madrid. Legislation authorizing the network provides for gradual elimination of existing stations as their concessions expire and as new transmitters are ready to take their place on the air.

In the chain will be a 150,000-watt station in Madrid, a 60,000-watt transmitter in the Sevilee province; 50,000-watt stations in the Madrid and Barcelona provinces 30,000-watt sending units in Couina and Vizcaya, a 20,000-watt outfit in Valencia, and 5,000-watt relay stations to Murcia and Oviedo. The tenth in the network will be a 10,000-watt transmitter in the Canary Islands.

With the construction of the stations in the network, license fees for receiving sets are scheduled to be materially increased through provisions of a law passed in 1934.



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Nassur Building, Mahomadalli Road, Bombay.

Do Sanctions Mean War?

Workers Of The World Demand That Covenant Be Respected

(By W. SCHEVENELS, General Secretary of International Federation of Trade Unions).

(IFTU) In the resolution passed at Geneva on the 6th September, the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labour and Socialists International (LSI) demanded from the League of Nations and all the Governments guarantees of world peace, absolute respect for the Covenant and the complete application of the obligations arising from it, including sanctions.

There can be no doubt as to the scope of this last part of the sentence, and Citrine, President of the IFTU and General Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, clearly and explicitly expressed the feelings of the workers of the world when he declared at the recent Margate Congress that the working-class organisations of all countries demand the application of sanctions against the aggressor and violator of peace, and that sanctions might lead to war.

NO CONTRADICTION.

In some not always disinterested parts of the press, and in some quarters malicious attempts are being made to represent the International Labour Movement as demanding war and betraying its ideal of peace out of pure hatred for Fascism. Even some working-class circles, fortunately very few and far between, are showing a tendency to reproach the immense majority of the workers for their present attitude in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, and to regard this as a denial of their pacifist mission.

This is a great mistake. There is no contradiction, either apparent or real, between the present position of the workers' organisations and their attitude in the past. It is wrong to say that the organised workers want war, just as it would be wrong to say that the public authorities are responsible for the fighting of their police against bandits. The internal peace of a country would not be safeguarded better if the police were prevented from using force against the violence of criminals.

What the workers of the world, in the international sphere, are unanimously demanding of all the nations is that they themselves shall respect the Covenant, 'the guarantee of peace to-day and to-morrow, and shall see that it is restricted by other countries. There can be no doubt that, if all the nations fulfil this duty with their whole will and their entire strength, there will be no war between Italy and Ethiopia, nor Italy and the League. The unanimous decision to apply the sanctions in their entirety and full strength is the best way of avoiding the application itself, and the safest way of avoiding war now and in the future.

This is the real meaning of the attitude of the workers.

Their Excellencies, the Governor of Bombay, Lord and Lady Brabourne, along with the Chief and Yuvaraja of Bhor State, photographed at a tea-party, given by the Police Chief of Bhor.

MENAKA'S FAREWELL DANCES

New And Varied Programme

(By Our Dramatic Critic.)

Menaka opened her short farewell season at the Regal on Wednesday. The crowded and on occasions over responsive audience were offered a programme that was not by any chance usual. For it included items that had drawn its inspiration from practically every province known for the traditional distinction of its peculiar style of dancing. The Kathak—the traditional style mostly employed in the programme alternated with chosen incidents folk and mythological from the "Kathakali" and the Manipuri. Soon after the preliminary "Kreeda Nritya" and the old favourite "Bhakti Bhava" Rama Narayen of the famous house of Kalka Binde appeared in "Sanhar Nritya" this was his first appearance on the stage here and he seemed, naturally to lack somewhat in the confidence which his evident proficiency in technique demanded. But he showed the pliancy of the body which must one day proclaim him to be of the from rank of Indian dancers.

Mohanlal is already familiar with the stage and in the "Pahang" he and Malati deservedly won the applause of the house. This was followed by "Usha" and a demonstration of Kathakali from two exponents of the Malabar traditions.

In the "tarana-i-ushahar" Rama Narayan recovered some of this confidence he seemed to lack in his first number.

The "Suvarna Mrigya" was distinguished not only by the vigourous display of Mohanlal but by the music which sayn chronized beautifully and gave uncommon significance to the dance.

The "Krishna-Leela" ballet has undergone the most delightful changes. Its dramatic incident are given their appropriate prominence and the music, like the music in "Suvarna Mrigya" was significant for the dance.

The costumes on the whole were, rightly, colourful and more designed by Syt. Manishi Dev gave an added touch of charm to them.

Menaka's new ballet "Mohini Roopa" or "Dev Vijaya Nritya" to be staged for the first time is, certainly, the main event to night at the Regal. It has been composed, as few Indian dances, have been composed with the utmost of thought to its artistic possibilities.

WORKERS MUST HAVE HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

Textile Union Explodes Myth Of "Migratory Labour"

The Assistant Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, has addressed the following letter to the Commissioner of Labour, Government of Bombay, on the subject of Holidays with Pay:—

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 27th April 1935, forwarding a copy of the letter of the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, on the above subject and asking the Bombay Textile Labour Union to furnish its views on the points referred to in para. 2 of the Government of India's letter. I have been authorised to express the following views on the subject:

SEAMEN'S CLAIMS

My Union is of opinion that annual holidays with pay should be granted to all workers other than those engaged in agriculture. There is no justification for denying this privilege to the workers employed in the shipping industry. On the contrary the conditions in which seamen have to work are of such special nature that their need is more acute than that of many a worker employed in other industries. During the period of employment on shifts seamen have to work continuously and enjoy no weekly holidays. Besides, the work they have to perform is more strenuous and exhaustive than that of a vast number of workers working in sister industries. To be just, it must be admitted that seamen have a better claim to this privilege. It would be, therefore, unjust to exclude them from the ranks of those workers who are to have holiday with pay.

SCHEME'S APPLICABILITY

My Union is further of opinion that it is practicable, desirable and necessary to apply generally a compulsory scheme of holidays with pay to all private factories and other establishments. The Government of India admit that the practicability and desirability of the scheme has been demonstrated by their experience in dealing with their own industrial employees. It is, however, contended that there are administrative difficulties in applying generally any compulsory scheme to private factories and other establishments as Indian labour is migratory in character.

My Union is of opinion that the proletarian class in India is not quite young and fresh. A class of heriditary proletarians who have had to make a complete break with the country is now crystalised in India. It would be incorrect to suppose that the prevailing type of the proletarian class in the country is half-proletarian and half-peasant.

HUNGER'S WHIP

It would be absurd to maintain that the Indian worker migrates to his village because he does not totally cease to be a peasant. It is hunger which drives the villager to the city is a fact which cannot be disputed. It is only when the peasant is deprived of the ownership of all the means of production and of property in land that he migrates to the city in the hope of finding employment in the factory.

CAUSE OF MIGRATION

With the fundamental social reservoir of landless peasants increasing with leaps and bounds ceaselessly it is ridiculous to argue that he returns to his village in the hopes of being able to cultivate land. To state that a compulsory scheme of holidays cannot be generally applied because the Indian labour is migratory is to mistake the consequence for the cause. It is just because that there is no provision for leave or for sickness leave that he is forced to migrate to his village at intervals. When the worker finds that there has been a serious breakdown in his health owing to exhaustion from hard, strenuous and continuous toil and that he can no longer work without endangering his life, he chooses to return to his village for recouping his health.

PERVERSITY OF JUSTICE

To maintain that it is not practicable to apply a compulsory scheme of holidays with pay until the Indian labour becomes less migratory in character virtually amounts to laying down conditions which are impossible of fulfilment. Indian labour will cease to be migratory only when holidays with pay are provided for. The circumstances which are responsible for the migratory character of Indian labour also explain the high rate of turn-over. Insecurity of service in private factories and establishments may be also mentioned as an important factor that contributes to the high rate of turnover. To treat, therefore, the high rate of turnover as a justifiable difficulty in the way of application of a scheme of holidays with pay would be a perversity of justice. Why should the workers be penalised for offences for which the employers are responsible? The prevalence of high rate of turnover establishes the need of protection of workers against insecurity of service.

SAFEGUARD SECURITY OF SERVICE

My Union is of opinion that the workers should be entitled to a month's holiday after he has put in eleven months' service. The pay to be granted for the period of holidays should be the average pay actually drawn by the workers during the preceding eleven months. It is necessary, however, to protect the workers against insecurity of service if they are to be actually benefited from the provision of holidays with pay. Otherwise, the employers will devise ways systematically to evade this burden. The worker might be discharged a fortnight before he completes 11 months' service which will entitle him to a month's holiday with pay and re-engaged after some time. The employers would even force the worker to resign before he completes the period of service which will entitle him to the privilege. Without sufficient safeguards against insecurity of service the employer will easily defeat the object of the scheme of holidays with pay.

NO FIREWORKS IN MAIN STREETS

Divali Precautions In Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Decn.): Oct. 23.

Stringent orders have been issued by the City Police Commissioner in connection with the Diwali festival, prohibiting the use of fireworks in the main streets. Only licensed vendors are allowed to sell crackers and fireworks.

Necessary instructions have also been issued ordering the Police officers of various Wards to see that Diwali celebrations pass off peacefully without any untoward incident.

New Hyderabad Judge

HYDERABAD (Decn.): Oct. 23.

As already forecasted in the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. Lakshma Reddy, Bar-at-Law, has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Hyderabad High Court. This is the first occasion when out of nine judges, two would be Hindus.

Two Minutes Silence On Armistice Day

NEW DELHI, Oct 22

A press communque issued yesterday announces:—

His Majesty the King Emperor has expressed his wish that on the 11th November this year in order to commemorate the Armistice there should once again be a complete cessation of all normal business through the British Empire during two minutes' silence commencing at 11 A.M., but that rail and water transport should not be suspended.

They suggest that 11 A. M. (railway time) should be adopted everywhere.—United Press.

CRICKET NOTES AND COMMENTS

BASIS OF QUADRANGULAR SELECTIONS

(By J. C. MAITRA).

With the approach of the Quadrangular tournament, the talks in the local Cricket circles are now centering round the composition of the respective teams. Merits of those players who played last season in the Quadrangular and the Ranji Trophy Tournaments are being freely discussed. But it is yet too early to say who will be finally selected. The present forms of many of the old stagers are still unknown. I do not know if the selectors will go by their past reputations, as they are sometimes prone to do, or by their achievements in other centres of Cricket which is more likely or if they will call them all for trials in Bombay, before ultimate selection. At any rate, some of the promising colts from different parts of India are going through the ordeal in Bombay at the present moment. It remains to be seen how many of them can catch the favourite eye of the Selectors.

AT THE OLD GAME.

As usual the Hindu Gymkhana has again set the pace in novelty and disruption. Some years ago there was a clique which forced the Palwankar brothers in their best days out of the field to the ultimate defeat of the Hindus when their victory might have been certain. I do not wish to go through those humiliating pages of Hindu history over again. But as it seems that a similar clique is at work again, I am sounding a serious note of warning.

LAST YEAR'S FARCE.

My readers will remember that last year the Hindu Selection Committee burgled over the question of their captaincy. There is not the least doubt in my mind that their mishandling of the situation contributed not a little to the Hindu defeat. It must not be supposed that I am disparaging the victory of the Muslims in any way. On their all-round superior strength they would have won in any case. But then nobody would have gone away with the feeling that the Hindus lost because of their disunity and lack of team spirit, if the best man available had led the side.

THE APPLE OF DISCORD.

This year again another apple of discord has been thrown on the community by the Powers-that-be. It may not be generally known that the Hindu Selection Committee from the days of the inception of the Tournament is composed of five representatives from the Hindu Gymkhana and two from Poona, the latter being co-opted by the power. This year these five gentlemen have stepped out of the chalked path by co-opting only one from Poona. The remaining seat they have given away to the Western India States. The chief aim of the clique appears to be the elimination of C. K. Nayudu from the list of captaincy. It seems they propose to set up L. P. Jai in the place. This is, indeed, a very crude way of putting up the man after your heart. I am sure Jai himself would not like this method of election.

MERIT FIRST AND LAST.

If Jai is the best man among the candidates, elect him by all means. First of all, be sure that he is fit enough to be in the team. Then let him be the choice on pure merit and not with the colour of sectarianism. Jai has already proved his worth by leading the victorious team in the All-India Championship for Ranji Trophy last season. Why then vitiate his claim by such tactics? I hope wiser counsels will prevail and the harmony of the old days will be restored.

AT THE COST OF CRICKET.

In connection with the Quadrangular, another complaint has been brought to my notice. It is in regard to the grand stand and the P.W.D. Tax. I am asked why any contractor should be allowed to build stand on his own when the profits he makes are not put back into the game. It is even said that he is allowed to raise the admission fees according to his whims. On the other hand, if the plot is let out to the local Cricket Clubs, they would prosper on the profits they would make therefrom. It seems a very reasonable claim.

GOVT.'S POUND OF FLESH.

I am told, however, that the Quadrangular Committee cannot do this because they have to give a certain financial guarantee to the P.W.D. in payment of taxes. This sum amounts to the huge figure of Rs. 10,000, the payment of which it is impossible for the local clubs to assure. But this is certainly a most unreasonable demand on the part of the Government, seeing that they take a goodly share of the gate receipts by way of entertainment tax. If sports are allowed to be deprived of their financial resources in such unjustifiable methods, India would never be able to reach the top of the world.

WHEN CONGRESS MAY ACCEPT OFFICES

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Explains Contingency

NEGAPATAM, (By Mail)

Their fight was a non-violent one and it would never cease until they had gained their objective—Swaraj, observed Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel in a Hindi speech, opening the Tanjore District Political conference.

He recalled he had brought a resolution for complete independence at the Vedaranyam conference in this district seven years ago. Again he brought a similar resolution with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the banks of the Ravi. Thereafter they launched the Civil Disobedience campaign and after a long struggle a compromise was arrived, though he said it was not kept up on one side suwsequently. up on one side subsequently.

CONGRESS AND LEGISLATURES

There is struggle for freedom had not ended. They must see that in their struggle they were not hit on the backs by their own people. That was why they decided that legislatures should be captured by Congressmen.

Referring to acceptance of office he said his own opinion was that no good would come out, if a few persons among Congressmen accepted office. Congressmen would accept office only when they were absolutely sure that it was not a hindrance to their other activities. This question would be decided in the full session of the Congress at Lucknow and they need not worry about it at present.

EQUALITY TO HARIJANS.

Mr. Avanashilingham Chettiar, M.L.A., then delivered his presidential address. The Conference passed resolutions urging the necessity to undertake khadder sales by Congress workers and sympathisers, exhorting the people to accord equal and brotherly treatment to Harijans and not give ground for people like Dr. Ambedkar for advising them to embrace other religions.

ILLUSTRIOUS TRIO

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who was present was invited to unveil a portrait of Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress president. In doing so he referred to Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar as three of Mr. Gandhi's illustrious lieutenants, "So long as you have this trio still alive to guide and inspire you in India's march to freedom I am confident that it is well assured," said Mr. Desai.—A. P.

Through Running Restored

BOMBAY, October 23.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Madura, wires under date to-day:—

The line between Tiruppachetti and Tiruppuvanam where the goods train No 1412 derailed at mile 324 was restored at 11 o'clock to-day and through running has been resumed.—A.P.

LANSBURY SHOCKED

Condemns British Prelates' Support Of War

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

In the course of a trenchant attack on the Archbishop of Canterbury and other bishops for their support of the sanctions and use of force, Mr. George Lansbury declared in a speech on October 10:—

"To-day Christians of all denominations are organised to carry out a mass murder. The most accursed disregard of human life is sanctified by those who speak to us in the name of our Lord who is the Prince of Peace. The prelates of our Church publicly regret that our nation has reduced armaments and join in the clamant demand for more and more weapons of destruction. These blind leaders of the blind in all lands pray to the same God, bow to the same Cross and ask for powers to win victory through mass murder.

IMPERIAL CONQUEST MUST GO.

Apart altogether from the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, the youth of the world is now being urged to make ready for another war to end war. From one end of the world to the other, a most terrific race in armaments is in full swing. To meet this crisis, I ask that the Christian Church of our land shall demand from our rulers a declaration by Britain that:

"We, the British people, have given up all desire for Imperial conquest and intend in future to rule in any part of the world only with the consent of the governed, and because we wish for neither power nor domination over others, we will henceforth depend for our existence on the laws of love and service as taught by our Lord, and not on force, and without waiting for others' aid, we will disband our armed forces and invite the world to follow our example."—United Press.

HUGE HAUL OF WINE AND SPIRITS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

Several drums containing rectified spirit and wine weighing about 20,000 gallons were seized by Excise Officers from a godown situated in the Bowbazar street in Central Calcutta, very close to the Excise Barrack, which was raided by the Excise Police this morning in course of further investigation in connection with the find of a big distillery on Sunday last at Bellygunje and the arrest at Darjeeling of Charles Granatstein. Half a dozen persons found near about the godown were arrested.

The police also searched a room adjacent to the godown and seized a large number of bottles.

It is believed that this godown was being used as a store house of distillery in Ballygunje.—United Press.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN HINDU LAW

Gupta Gives Notice Of Four Amending Bills In Assembly

NEW DELHI, October 23.

Advices from Nagpur indicate that Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, M.L.A., has given notice of four Bills relating to Hindu Law in the next session of the Assembly. They are the Women's Right of Inheritance Bill, the Hindu Gains of Learning Amendment Bill the Adoption Validation Bill and the Hindu Property Disposal Bill.

The last named seeks to amend law regarding coparcenary property.—United Press.

City College Social

JUBBULPORE, October 23.

Inaugurating the first Social Gathering in the City College yesterday, Mr. Santoskumar Basu, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, advised the students "to be pure in thought and action". "Be patriots" he said, "and maintain discipline. Learn to share the forthcoming democratic Government's responsibility. Dedicate your achievements on the altar of the motherland and devote the fruits of the learnings for your brethrens benefit in removing the appalling miseries of poverty and ignorance prevailing throughout the country."

The meeting was largely attended by the intelligentsia. Mr. Basu leaves for Calcutta on October 26.—United Press.

Industries Conference At Delhi

NEW DELHI, October 23.

The annual Industries Conference convened by the Government of India meets on the 28th October and the following day. Provincial Ministers and Directors of Industries will participate while Sir Frank Noyce, Industries Member to the Government of India, will open the Conference.—United Press.

MALAVIYAJI IMPROVED BY CHANGE

Contemplates Countrywide Campaign Against Animal Sacrifice

ALLAHABAD, October 23.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya is staying at Mussoree as a guest of Pundit Radha Ballabh. Pundit's health is reported to be improving by the change.

On October 29 he leaves for Lucknow, where he interviews the Governor. From there he will go to Benares to preside over the session of the All-India Vaidya Conference, after which he will go to Indore to preside over the Jyotish Sammelan on November 10.

AGAINST ANIMAL SACRIFICE

Pundit Malaviya is contemplating to start a countrywide campaign against Animal Sacrifice, which seems to be an outcome of his last visit to Calcutta.—A.P.

HOLIDAY CRICKET AT DEOLALI

The following players will represent the Wellington Cricket Club in a cricket match against the Deolali Garrison Gymkhana (Durham Light Infantry) on Saturday and Sunday (26th and 27th inst.) on the Deolali Garrison Gymkhana ground:

Mr. D. H. Talati (Capt.), Mr. F. Wareawa, Mr. R. P. Mehta, Mr. R. P. Khodayji, Mr. K. D. Cooper, Mr. J. N. Watcha, Mr. A. B. Irani, Mr. J. E. Sorendewala, Mr. P. Motiwala, Mr. C. A. Athugar and Mr. J. A. Mistry.

RESERVES:—Mr. N. Frenchman, Mr. M. Panday and Mr. P. Thunthi.

NEW ZEALAND DEFEAT LLANELLY

LONDON, October 22.

In a match under the Rugby Union rules, Llanelly lost to New Zealand by 16 points to 8.—Reuter's Special.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Vad 13, 1991
Muslim: Rajab 25, 1351
Parsi: Ardibehesht 18, 1305
Hightide: 10-09 22-43
Lowtide: 3-47 16-11
Sunrise: 6h 36m
Sunset: 6h 8m

S. S. Strathnaver with English mails of October 10, due at 12 noon.

Gossage Cup Final: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Bombay City, Cooperage, 5-20 p.m.

Municipal Schools Committee, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 26.

Divali: Public Holiday.

Banks closed.

S. S. Kaisar-I-Hind with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

An informal meeting of Party members will be held to-day (Thursday) to meet Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party at 7 p.m. at the Party Office, Dadabhai Manzil, Congress House.

LIBERAL STUDY CIRCLE

A meeting of the Liberal Study Circle will be held in the rooms of the Western India National Liberal Association to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. when Mr. C. A. Rebello will initiate a discussion on the "New Constitution Part II."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Shunko Maru' left Colombo on October 21 and is due to arrive in Bombay on October 25.

The N Y K steamer 'Muroran Maru' left Colombo for Bombay via Marmagoa on 22nd instant, and is due to arrive here on Sunday afternoon the 27th October.

ARYA SAMAJ MEETING

A public meeting will be held in Kalbadevi Arya Samaj Mandir to-day (Thursday) evening at 6-30 when speeches will be delivered by Swami Omkar Sachhidanandji, Pundits Dwijendranath, Pardhubhai, Messrs. Ogle, Vallabhdas R. Mehta, Pundit Anandpriya and others, on "Doors of Arya Samaj are always open for so-called untouchables." Pundit Vijayshankar will preside.

SRI VENKATESA DEVASTHANAM

The annual Brahmautsavam of Sri Venkatesa Bagawan Bombay commences on Sunday the 27th October and closes on 5th November.

There will be procession both in the mornings and night times with South Indian music and Band. On the 7th day (2nd November 1935) there will be a display of fireworks at Chowpatti sands.

His Holiness Jagadguru Ananthacharya Maharaj will be present in Bombay during the festival.

POSTAL NOTICE

As the Inward English mail steamer s.s. 'Strathnaver' is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Thursday the 24th instant, the following will be the latest hour of posting on that day at the Bombay G. P. O. of parcels for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Parcels upto 10 a.m. on 24-10-35.

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G. P. O. before the above-mentioned hour.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Woman Wanted" Daily at 6-30: "Farewell Dance Recitals by Menaka" at 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Page Miss Glory" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Accent on Youth" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Silver Card" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—Noor-e-Vatan" Time as usual
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Step Mother" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawani-Ki-Hawa" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Devil Horse" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Orphans of Society". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER TALKIE—"Desh-Deepak" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Merry Widow." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Lives of a Bengal Lancer" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Indian programme. Selection of Indian music (Comic Skite). 1 p.m. Available market rates. European programme. Sydney Gustard. At the Organ of the Trocadero Cinema, London. Jimmie Rodgers and His Guitar. Florence Desmond, Impersonations. (H.M.V.) 2 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. European programme. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Beethoven Sonata Recital. By Frederic Lamond. 1. Sonata in C Minor, Op. 13. 2. Sonata in C Sharp Minor, Op. 27 No. 2. 3 Sonata in F Minor. Op. 57. 7-15 p.m. The Very Rev W. R. Inge, On "The Causes of War" 7-30 p.m. Alfredo and his Gipsy Orchestra with Gipsy Nina, Soprano. (H. M. V.) 8 p.m. Empire relay. The News. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report, News Bulletin and Commercial News. Indian Programme. 9-30 p.m. Concert by Bai Azambai of Kolhapur. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Light music. 8-30 p.m. The Band of His Majesty's Royal Marines, Plymouth Division, conducted by Captain F. J. Ricketts. Director of Music Royal Marines. Vivian Worth (Soprano). Relayed from the Abbey Hall, Plymouth. 9-30 p.m. Light music. 10-15 p.m. News. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

RADICAL POLITICAL R. C. CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Radical Political Conference will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. at Ranchhoddas Lotvala Reading Room and Library (formerly Nityanand Library) Sandhurst Road. The election of President and other matters will come up for consideration.

ARYA SAMAJISTS INVITE HARIJANS

A public meeting of Arya Samajists was held in Mandvi Arya Samaj Mandir on Tuesday night, inviting Dr. Ambedkar and other so-called untouchables to join Arya Samaj, when speeches were delivered by Pundit Vijayshankar, Mr. Vallabhdas Mehta, Pundit Pardhubhai, Pundit Laxmanrao and others. Swami Omkar Sachhidanandji presided.

RADICALS TO ORGANISE

Propaganda For Bombay Conference

A public meeting was held under the presidentship of Dr. M. R. Shetty, President, Dock Workers' Union on the Chowpatty Sands to popularise the ideals of the forthcoming Radical Political Conference.

Messrs. W. G. Kulkarni, Potkar, and Bhogle addressed the meeting in Marathi.

Dr. Shetty explained the objects of the Conference, viz., opposition to the New Reforms and Imperialist war, and propaganda for the democratisation of the Congress.

He emphasised the need of mobilising the Radical elements in the country.

Referring to the Italo-Abyssinian war, he said, the Italian aggression must be condemned on all hands. It all but needed a spark to flare up into an Imperialist World conflagration. The Conference would give a definite lead in this matter.

Mr. Bhogle who followed urged the necessity of developing an anti-Imperialist struggle.

Mr. Potkar and Mr. W. G. Kulkarni also spoke.

Labour Must Help In Radicalising National Struggle

A series of meetings are being held in the Labour area during this week favouring the Radical Political Conference to be held shortly in Bombay and expressing the co-operation and sympathy of the workers towards the Conference.

Meetings were already held at Sewri, Fergusson Road, and Foras Road under the lead of Mr. S. D. Patil, Secretary, Girni Kamgar Union, and Miss Maniben Kara.

Messrs. V. B. Karnik, W. G. Kulkarni, B. T. Rane, K. N. Joglekar and Bhogle spoke and exhorted the workers to take a leading part in the ensuing Radical Political Conference.

A resolution protesting against Government's action in demanding security from a Trade Union Workers' paper "Prakash" intended to be published on behalf of the Municipal workers, was also passed.

THEOSOPHIST LECTURES AT POONA

Public lectures on the following subjects will be delivered at the East Lodge, 877, Boottee Street, Poona, in connection with the Theosophical Society's Diamond Jubilee celebrations:

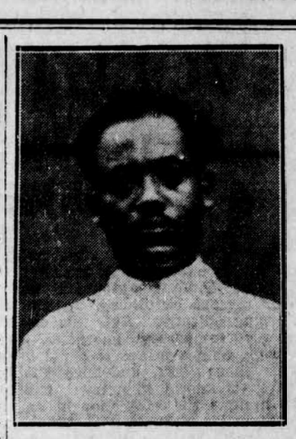
Saturday 26th instant: What is Theosophy?

Saturday 2nd November: Freedom and Friendship, the call of Theosophy and the Theosophical Society.

Saturday 9th November: Brotherhood, in fact and theory.

Saturday 23rd November: Destiny or Free-Will? An examination of the laws of cause and effect.

Saturday 30th November: How Reincarnation answers Life's Problems.



Dessie Kassahoun, the Abyssinian youth, who arrived at Bombay on Tuesday by s.s. "Islami," and left for Bangalore for taking up Teachers' Training Course there.

"BE GHADHI MOUJ" Divali Number

The "Be Ghadi Mauj" Diwali Number contains all the features of varied interest that have characterised the annual.

A great number of the well-known Gujarati poets, writers, novelists and play-wrights discusses the topics which at present occupy the attention of Gujarati literary world.

The illustrations include drawings and paintings as well as pictures of some of the pretty cinema stars. It is priced at Re. 1-4-0 and is worth perusal.

ELECTRICAL SUPERVISORS' EXAMS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The examination of Electrical Supervisors (Competency Certificate) and Wiremen (Wireman's Certificate) will be held in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi simultaneously, commencing from Monday the 20th January, 1936 at 9-30 a.m.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Office of the Secretary, Licensing Board, Electrical Department, Public Works Department, Bombay (Electrical Inspector, P. W. D., Bombay).

Candidates should fill in the application form in accordance with the instructions given therein and forward the same to the office of the Secretary, Licensing Board, Electrical Department, P. W. D., Bombay, so as to reach not later than the 21st December 1935. Applications received on or after the 22nd December 1935 will not be accepted.

B. P. Press Workers' Conference

Sjt. R. G. Kale, General Secretary, B. P. P. W. Conference writes:—

"In connection with the Bombay Presidency Press Workers' Conference, the following particulars are given:

Membership for the Reception Committee is open to all on payment of annas two. The Reception Committee is entrusted with the task of organising the Conference, but it cannot, however, interfere with the Conference work. Members of the Reception Committee can also be delegates to the Conference, provided they are accredited press workers or representatives of some Press Workers' Union. The Chairman of the Reception Committee will be elected by the press workers in the Reception Committee and shall himself be a press worker.

The Subjects Committee will be composed of representatives, one for every Union, and one for every district. The membership fee the Subjects Committee will be Re. one only. The election of the President, and the general procedure of the Conference will be decided by the Subjects Committee.

Visitors who want to attend the Conference may obtain passes from the Union Office, situated in Contractor's Building, No. 4, Girgaon, Bombay."

The Model Theatres Ltd. have issued invitations in connection with the opening ceremony of their Model Talkies, which comes off, at Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad, under the presidency of Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal Baronet on Thursday (24th instant) at 5 p.m.

UNITED GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN PARISHAD

Invitation cards in connection with the above Parishad and Exhibition have been issued to members of the Reception Committee and Delegates. Those who do not receive their cards by Thursday, the 24th October are requested to kindly communicate with the Jt. Hon. Secretaries at Muzafarabad Hall, Grant Road, Bombay.

3 ARTS CIRCLE

"3 Arts will meet at Wellington, on Saturday 26th instant at 3-15 to witness 'She'. 3 Arts Grand Divali Feast will be held on Sunday 27th instant at 5-30 p.m. at Aiwane Rafat. Miss Anjydi will give Nautch-Song, Pandit Badri-Prasad Manik will sing with Bhao, Ustad Bannerji will perform on the Bela, Among other items, fancy display of fireworks."

MINISTER KAMBLI FOR DELHI

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education, will leave Poona on the 26th instant for Delhi to attend the Seventh Industries Conference and will return to Poona on or about the 2nd November 1935.

PIR MOTAMIYAN SAHEB IN BOMBAY

His Holiness Pir Motamiyan Saheb of Mangrol, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday, and was given a reception at the Central Station. He has put up at the "Rasul Manzil", Bellasis Road and will stay in Bombay till November 4.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Fireworks

The citizens of Bombay are in danger during the Diwali season owing to the innumerable shops of fire works permitted by the Police and the Municipality to be located in residential buildings. Already some fires have occurred where residents were saved by the Fire Brigade from being burnt to death, the cause of fire being storage of fire-works. There are several buildings in the city where fire-works are allowed to be stored by the Municipality and the Police and the residents of these buildings live in perpetual danger of their lives. Apart from being a nuisance to the public, who are aroused from their slumber even after midnight by the firing of the crackers, the fire-works and crackers are a positive danger. A large amount of money is wasted on fire-works during every Diwali season and a considerable portion would be saved if the fire-works shops were kept a few miles way from the city.

Indians In Abyssinia

Indians who returned from Ethiopia on Tuesday evening, had many interesting things to tell about those living there, especially domiciles from India. A large number of Indians are traders and they are very much liked, more, perhaps, than the nationals of any other country by the Abyssinians. A number of them had made Abyssinia their permanent home, and they naturally find it hard to quit the land, even though there is war. Some Indians were already called upon to contribute their mite to Abyssinia in her present condition, and one building belonging to the well-known merchants, G. M. Mahomedali and Company, was placed at the disposal of the Abyssinian troops. This shows that there is no truth in the rumour that Indians were deserting Abyssinia in the hour of her need. On the other hand, they seem to have established cordiality and friendship with the Abyssinians, a number of whom are close friends of Indians. It was freely stated by every one who returned from Abyssinia that the Abyssinians made absolutely no discrimination of any kind against the Indians, unlike in the case of Europeans whose activities they view with considerable suspicion.

Hedjaz Pilgrims

Doubts have been expressed that pilgrimage to Hedjaz may be affected by war conditions in the Red Sea. Mr. Mahomed Khan of the Punjab, who was in the Publicity Department of the King Ibn Saud of Arabia, said that whatever might be the world conditions, there was no reason to believe that pilgrimage would be affected and there would not be any handicaps in the way of those going on pilgrimage.

Our Hyderabad Letter

PERMISSION TO START NEWSPAPER REFUSED

Nizam's Govt. Awaiting Passage Of New Press Act

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Oct. 22.

The Osmania Graduates' Conference, it is understood, will be held on the 25th and 26th inst. in the Town Hall, Hyderabad.

NO NEW NEWSPAPERS.

Enquiries made by your correspondent elicit that inspite of there being a rush of applications in the Political Department, for publication of newspapers from the City in commemoration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Silver Jubilee, permission is being refused to one and all without assigning any reasons. Local journalists are surprised to note this peculiar policy of the authorities when they find that British Indian subjects have been accorded permission to publish newspapers. Probably the authorities are waiting to get the Press Act passed as no such thing exists at present.

Sjt. NAIK PASSES AWAY

Worker In Cause Of Congress

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Oct. 23.

News has been received here from Navsari that after prolonged illness of about a month Sjt. Zinabhai Gopaljee Naik expired recently. He was a graduate of the Gujerat Vidyapitha and worked for the Congress during the 1930 movement. He was twice imprisoned. He also took part in the individual Satyagraha movement. He was externed from British India and was staying in Navsari, being a resident of Baroda State.

The people of Surat district and Navsari in particular have lost a good leader by his death.

LEST THEY LOSE THEIR YEAR

Kalabhawan Principal's Letter To Guardians

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Oct. 23.

Mr. Vora the Principal of the Kalabhavan Technical Institute, has issued a circular to all guardians recalling the cessation of work for two weeks and a half due to the recent strike by students. He states that the next term would begin from 4th November and adds: "I hope you will see to it that your son/ward joins on the opening day of the new term and that he devotes himself to his studies in the vacation and thereafter whole-heartedly, so as not to risk losing a year."

This shows the good turn of co-operation and the students will feel assured now of the good sense of the authorities regarding "non-victimisation."

BOMBAY ELECTRIC WORKERS' UNION

A meeting of the Bombay Electric Workmen's Union was held at the office of the Union at No. 4 Contractor's Chawl, Girgaum, Bombay, on Sunday last Mr. M. T. Joshi was in the chair. The General Secretary Mr. N. M. Mankar gave a report of the work and informed the House. The Union had been now registered, under the Trades Union Act.

FINED RS. 50 FOR FAKING GHEE TO EXTENT OF 81.3 P. C.

Mr. Deoji Dhana, Owner, New Mahabir Building, Bhandarkar Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 50, in default was ordered to suffer two weeks' simple imprisonment on 15th instant by the Municipal Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Mazagaon, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 81.3 per cent.

Children's Feast For Divali!
All Mickey Mouse And Silly Symphony PROGRAMME
NEXT SATURDAY SUNDAY & MONDAY
AT 10 A. M.
PRIZES FOR LUCKY MICKEY MOUSE PROGRAMMES
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THE REGAL

THE REGAL
To-day at 6-30 P.M.
To-morrow at 10 P.M.
WOMAN WANTED
with MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN JOEL McCREA

THE CAPITOL
To-day & To-morrow at 6-30 & 10 P.M. only
MARION DAVIES
IN WARNER BROS.' musical comedy-hit
PAGE MISS GLORY
with
DICK POWELL
: : NEXT SATURDAY : :
ESCAPE ME NEVER
with
ELISABETH BERGNER
Plans open at the Theatre

"LES MISERABLES"
with FREDERIC MARCH
CHARLES LAUGHTON
ONCE IN A DECADE
comes a picture so vast, so moving, so dramatically glorious that it at once takes its place among the immortal triumphs of the screen. Twenty years ago "The Birth of a Nation." Ten years ago "The Big Parade." And now, "Les Miserables," the picture of *this* decade.
The motion picture screen has presented "Les Miserables" many times in silent versions and even as a talkie. Now an American film maker, Darryl Zanuck, production genius of Joseph M. Schenck's 20th Century Pictures, who has given the screen such outstanding successes as "The House of Rothschild," "The Mighty Barnum," "Clive of India," etc., has made an even more brilliant and impressive epic.
For years to come you will talk about "Les Miserables." You will take pride in the thought that you were among those who witnessed its first showing in this city.
NEXT SATURDAY AT THE
REGAL
Book To-day

THE Regal
TO-DAY at 10 P. M.
To-morrow at 6-30 p. m.
at Reduced Prices
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Menaka
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Dance of Shiva	Deva Vijaya Nritya Ballet

"RARELY THE MOVEMENTS OF A DANCER HAVE CREATED SUCH TOUCHING BEAUTY AS MENAKA'S .....THIS HINDU IS A MARVEL OF GRACE IN TUNE WITH THE DELECTABLE THINGS OF NATURE."
G. KOTHMANN—HET CENTRUM, AMSTERDAM.
PRICES OF ADMISSION: Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4 & 1-2 (including tax).
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When a girl of 20 loves a guy of 40, what chance has the poor guy got?
Adolph Zukor presents
SYLVIA SIDNEY
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"Accent on Youth"

A Paramount Picture with
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1935

"BREATHING SPACE!"

The first impressions in Paris of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech are reported to be extremely favourable and in Rome it is recognised as friendly and conciliatory. These reactions constitute a correct appreciation of that speech. It was intended as an apology for Sir Samuel's comparatively firm utterance at Geneva. Addressed mainly to France and Italy it explains the meaning of the British stand by the League and the Covenant, namely, that it is subject—no matter at what cost to the Covenant and to Abyssinia—to a mutually satisfactory understanding with Italy, of course, with the blessings of France. This point was implicit in the statement of Major Attlee, who, speaking on behalf of the Labour Opposition, urged Government to get rid of every suspicion of their being interested in the Abyssinian question by scrapping any advantage which the past treaties gave them. The course of action suggested by the Labour leader would be a genuine test of British disinterestedness. But, of course, Britain will never adopt it. Talking of Economic Sanctions Sir Samuel felt confident that they "will definitely shorten the duration of war". Let us hope that that is true.

But it is significant that he spoke of the duration of war between Italy and Abyssinia and not of the duration of the conflict between the League and the outlaw. And he did so because he does not propose to bring Italy to book as an aggressor ought to be brought to book.

Indeed he contemplates—and that is, as we have said, the burden of his speech—what he euphemistically describes as an "honourable" settlement with Italy and who does not now know that "honourable" settlement means an attempt to placate a Power that has been denounced as an unprovoked aggressor? It is this attempt which he promises to make during the week. So far as Abyssinia is concerned nothing can provide a more convincing proof of the cynical mentality which Sir Samuel has brought to bear on her problem than the fact that he welcomes the period before the enforcement of sanctions as a "breathing space" while an international outlaw is working havoc with an unfortunate Member of the League of Nations with all the weapons of destruction and devastation that science has so far invented.

Hustling Tactics

If many have accepted the principle of the Motor Bill many more have protested against important details of it, and notice has been given of as many as 150 amendments to it. The fairest procedure in the circumstances would have been to refer the Bill to a Select Committee and take up the amended measure at the next session which, it is said, is to be held in November. Such a course would have avoided any undue delay and at the same time would have secured full consideration for the details of the Bill. The need for many alterations in the original draft was recognised by Government themselves, who accordingly proposed their own amendments in the light of criticism. But alterations in the shape of concessions to a few interests are not enough to make the measure just to all, though it might secure enough additional votes to make the passage of the Bill safe. As Mr. Tairsee, who had moved reference to a Select Committee, pointed out, there were yet several interests to be reconciled and their view-point could be best discussed by a Select Committee. It is unfortunate that Government opposed such a reasonable motion. Their attitude amounted, in the words of Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, to "treating the Opposition with contempt."

Government's contention was that the Bill had been before the public for the last two years and its principle had been accepted both by the House and the general public. It is true that the subject has been before the public for about two years but now the debate is not so much with regard to the subject in general, as with the present Bill with its special complicated provisions, altered every now and then by Government themselves. The Bill was published on 19th September and the Councillors have not had time enough to study all the 150 amendments to it and representations by bodies specially affected by it. Government would have lost nothing but gained something by accepting the motion of a reference to a Select Committee. Their refusal to do so is not inaptly described by Sir Rafiuddin. It was graceless enough to oppose the motion. It was more graceless to oppose it after they had suggested alterations in it and after Mr. Tairsee had accepted them.

In the course of the debate on Mr. Surve's amendment that the Bill be published for eliciting public opinion within one month, Mr. Tairsee held out the threat that if Government persisted in hustling the Bill through the House, the Opposition would be compelled to talk out the Bill or walk out, but he hoped that Government would not force them to non-cooperate. Government's reply was to oppose Mr. Surve's motion and also that of Rao Bahadur Kale, urging that the consideration of the Bill be postponed for just three weeks. It now remains to be seen whether the Opposition will talk out the Bill or walk out. So far very few of the 150 amendments have been disposed of. But we doubt whether any amount of verbal criticism or even an occasional demonstration like a walk-out will have any appreciable effect on the Government who have secured a majority by doling out little concessions to certain interests affected by the Bill and who think they can well afford to flout public opinion in general.

Edward Carson

Brilliant and great as a lawyer, Carson goes down to history as a greater politician withal of the band which would seek to stop the irresistible advance of a tide. He was an Imperialist Tory. And to Imperialist Toryism he cheerfully gave all his resources, moral, material and intellectual. Therein lies his greatness. He served reaction, but served it with vigorous, violent and implacable loyalty. He never flinched from pursuing his professions, however objectionable they might have been, to their logical conclusion. That is the explanation of the whole story of his opposition to Home Rule, which he was prepared to resist with a volunteer force and even by trying—along with Mr. F. E. Smith, whom India knows better as Lord Birkenhead—to foment what would have amounted to rebellion in the British Army. That he stuck to his principles unto the very last, is evidenced by the fact that within less than a year he emerged out of his retirement to speak from the Diehard platform against this country. It is doubtful if history will give him any place among statesmen, but reactionary Tories have cause to be deeply grateful to him.

UNTOUCHABILITY RELIGION AND CLASS INTERESTS

How Vital Issue Is Side-Tracked

(By "VIATOR.")

Dr. Ambedkar's latest 'coup', which has been transcribed by the use of such puerile journalese as 'dramatic', 'sensationalist', and so forth need hardly surprise those who could connect it with the history of recent events covering the role played by the Doctor both at the Round Table Conference and during the quasi-diplomatic 'conversations' leading to the Poona Pact and discover in it a continuity of motive and action consistently with the career and personality of this politician.

Towards Nirvana?

There are quite a number of people, the present writer trusts, who are capable of taking a non-sentimentalist, if as realistic a view of the so-called problem of the Hindu 'untouchables' and they are not much impressed by the tactics of Dr. Ambedkar, at any rate, in regard to their utility from the viewpoint of the real interets of the so-called 'depressed' classes the Doctor claims to represent.

Although Mr. Deorukhkar, who appears to one, at least in certain respects, to have a real insight into the situation, states that the Doctor "means business" the present writer feels that the Doctor could hardly mean business to the extent of acting upto what must after all have been the outburst of an oratorical gesture, because, what he suggests is in effect the 'nirvana', annihilation, both of an essential himself and the role he professes to assume—a 'reductio ad absurdum' that is obviously incredible.

The Real Problem.

But the point that one wants to make here is that what matters to the individual as well as to the mass of a class or more accurately, what 'ought' to matter is, not the sentimental (or as they insist 'social') touchability or untouchability but the kind of touchability that makes the difference between a decently feel human being and a half starved or quarter or—three-quarters starved victim of a revoltingly unjust social system one means, of the distribution of food or necessities of life

It is quite possible there are such simple souls as our Maratha Mahars who are led into the fallacious belief that the Hindu pantheon was more important than a decent feed or that sturdy independence that the Maratha soul craves and which the Marathas exercised in the past when communalism and party politics as an intricate machine of mass torture and mass deception had not been created by an equally intricate organisation of class interests. One has nothing against a sentimental campaign such as has been carried on to fight untouchability: what one objects to is the insistence that it was all that mattered

Mission House Slavery.

Dr. Ambedkar, then, ought to talk not of religious conversion which has no meaning in any case but of the vital interests of a class that is demonstrably more depressed than the major class of victims of the present-day capitalist-parasitic society whose existence is suffered. This social well-being in terms of an economic standard of existence is the sole criterion of the real emancipation of the 'depressed' and whatever the agents of missionary interests might claim, conversion does not touch the question anywhere at all. Dr. Ambedkar could find that out for himself if he visited any of the typical mission colonies and observed conditions of the converts' life. The present writer speaks from conviction based on personal contact when he asserts that the converts are not better off than the unconverted.

Role of Religion.

Whatever the communalist politicians who bolster up and serve the class or sectarian interests might claim, religion has never succeeded in exerting itself in levelling to a common surface the antagonistic class interests: As soon feed the tiger with milk and expect to curb the carnivorous spasm of his fierce brute heart that obeys not the prophetic voice of a universal brotherhood of all created life but the pulse beat of its jungle-nature.

Thus we reap to-day the harvest of the wild oats sown by the crusaders of the European Cross in distant regions like South America, Africa and India. The cross does not prevent the natives from being destroyed either by Coca leaves or alcohol or dark depths of the tin, mine, by toil and the worst economic slavery imaginable.

Nearer home, the Goan Catho-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5).

EVOLUTION OF FASCISM

India's Aims And Objectives

By K. T. SHAH. XVIII

Given this internal situation, how will it affect India's national demands? National autonomy is, under present conditions, an all-absorbing objective. But its essentially temporary character,—its being only a means to a much larger though still undefined objective,—is known to every one who bestows the least thought on the country's ultimate goal. What, then, are these ultimate ambitions of the country? And how would they be affected by the present situation?

Fourfold Objective

The regeneration of India comprises a fourfold task, which may briefly be summarised as:—

(a) Industrialisation of the country;

(b) Democratisation of its governmental machinery;

(c) Liberalisation of the socio-economic institutions, and environment; and

(d) Emancipation of the individual.

This order need not be taken as an ordinance of destiny. Nor need we believe that the forces working in each of these several directions would work themselves out in isolation, or successively. Every social organism is a living force, and so the simultaneous growth and development in all phases of our national life must be postulated as the normal concomitant of our growing national consciousness. Assuming, however, a simultaneous advance on all these fronts, we may nevertheless consider at any given moment one of these aspects as attracting more public attention and requiring the use of more national energy than another.

(A) Industrialisation of the country, and democratisation of its government are, however, much too closely connected to-day to justify their mutual isolation, even for purposes of analytical observation. A progressive industrialisation of India,—bringing new technique in old industries, and planting new industries created by modern science,—meets with the greatest obstacle from vested interests. Even when a policy of progressive industrialisation, promoted by every means of protecting adequately the newly established industry in the country, is accepted, its actual administration leaves the Indian industries competing with the British in our own markets, seriously handicapped by the invisible jealousy and intangible hostility of those interests. All shades of Indian public opinion have, therefore, come to regard the reform of the governmental machinery, and its direct responsibility to Indian public opinion, to be the indispensable pre-requisite for achieving an economic rehabilitation of the country which must accordingly demand all our energies for the moment.

Transitory as this objective unquestionably is, its appeal to the public is irresistible. The astute politician who would ban his campaign solely on this immediate objective is certain of a free grant of those powers of discipline, co-ordination and concentration, which may lead to intellectual stagnation and social conflict; but, as it promises political emancipation, it would neither be denied nor thwarted even when it strives for sectional good only.

Gandhiji And Machine

Industrialisation, as such,—and especially of the type familiar under the Capitalistic Western organisation,—may have some silent demurrers; but the revival of national prosperity; and assurance of a reasonable minimum of civilised life to every citizen, are so obviously and indisputably conditioned by the growth of modern industry,—with modern technique and equipment,—that the silent disapproval of the social philosopher is inevitably self-repressed, or conscientiously still-born. There are many features in modern European industrialism—particularly its glaring inequalities in material standards,—which cannot but invite strong disapproval. The remedy, however, lies not in discarding the advance of Science; but in recasting the institutions made by man, which now operate against his own advancement. Gandhiji's scarcely veiled hostility to the machine is not merely a political expedient; it is a mark of his deep-seated distrust of the machine as the enemy,—and not as the tool of the worker. But that is perhaps because he reads in the existing social institutions regulating the distribution of the wealth produced in any community the unseen hand of an omnipresent Providence, which it would be absurd to seek to correct by any pitiful expedient of human devising. Perhaps he holds the Social Problem of the age to be, not a matter of increasing the sum total of divisible wealth but so restricting production itself as to leave no surplus value which could be the cause of enslavement and the bait for exploitation of one section of a community by another.

A Simultaneous Process

But even Gandhiji realises,—witness, for example, his emphasis on the resuscitation of Village Industries,—that agriculture cannot

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3).

Frankly Speaking

RUIKAR'S EXPLANATION

We have read Mr. Ruikar's statement as to how the proposed meeting between the Congress Labour Sub-Committee and T. U. C. Joint Committee did not come about. But we must confess that it only confirms the impression left by Acharya Kripalani's statement. Mr. Ruikar does not deny the various points referred to by Acharya Kripalani. It has, therefore, yet to be explained why Mr. Ruikar changed his mind later or, if he was not in agreement with Acharya Kripalani's view, why he did not make the position unmistakably clear during their conversations at Nagpur. And we fail to understand the emphasis on the importance of discussing "definite questions" alone. The main object of the preliminary meeting was to establish contact with the two organisations, a contact the value of which to the cause of the workers is undeniable. That object could better be served by discussing, as Acharya Kripalani had suggested, "all things without any formal decision or taking of votes." The failure of the two committees to meet is regrettable. But we still hope Mr. Ruikar will reconsider his attitude. The cause demands it.

ANOMALOUS.

In a representation to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs the Indian Merchants' Chamber gave expression to a common grievance among the public and particularly among the business community with regard to the disparity in postal rates between India and England. The Chamber pointed out that the rates both for the ordinary mail and air-mail are much higher than such rates from England to India, and it suggested that the disparity should be removed or at least reduced so as to stimulate greater postal traffic from India to England. But the Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs states in his reply that there is not necessarily any element of reciprocity in fixing postage rates between any two countries and that it is not possible to reduce the rates from India to England. It is true that reciprocity in such cases is not a matter of course, but in view of the lower value of money in India the postal rates from India to England could well have been appreciably lower. We must admit, however, that it is not easy to impress this point upon a bureaucratic Government.

PUNJAB'S TURN.

Experience is a great teacher and one is not surprised to learn that a number of Muslim members of the Punjab Legislative Council condemned the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Bill as being "demonstrably capable of being misused." Curiously enough, or perhaps naturally enough in the topsy-turvy state of things in the Punjab, it was left to some Sikh leaders to support the measure. If, on the whole, the Punjab Council is as accommodating as the one in Bombay, Government may carry the Bill through it, with the device of limiting its life. If they succeed, their success will be due more to communalism in the Council than to anything else, though even communalists should have the sense to realise the danger of arming the Executive with dangerous double-edged tools like the Bill in question.

PROGRESSIVE MUSLIMS' DUTY.

The conference of certain Muslim leaders at Budaun is not at all representative of the whole community, but it is one of the first attempts to cajole the community, in the name of unity, into accepting the new Constitution. Progressive Muslims should, therefore, be on their guard against being misled by the unity stunt into an attitude of hostility towards the nationalist interests in the country. It is particularly the duty of Muslim Congressmen to explain the nationalist view-point to the Muslim electorate, particularly that section of it that resides in villages. Indeed, the interests of the people need to be safeguarded by all democratic leaders irrespective of communal considerations against the designs of those who exploit communal prejudices.

MINIMUM WAGE.

The All-India Village Industries Association having adopted the principle of a minimum wage, it was but a question of time for the sister organisation, the All-India Spinners' Association, to do likewise. The Council of the latter body has accordingly passed a resolution declaring its opinion that the wages now paid for spinning are inadequate and that, therefore, "all concerned should try, as circumstances permit, for a progressive rise in the wages scale, so as to reach a standard enabling each spinning family to be properly maintained out of the earnings of its working members." The effect of adopting this principle of minimum wage in spinning will be to raise the price of Khadi higher than it is already, unless economies are effected in other directions. In any case, it is the duty of the public, and particularly of Congressmen, to help in every way possible, the A.I.V.I.A. and the A.I.S.A. in carrying out the beneficent principle of minimum wage.

-PRESS VIEWS-

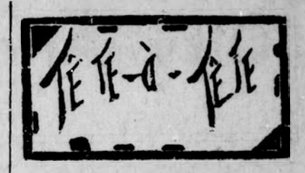
The Only Way

The peasant and worker must be first allowed to recommence life with a clean slate. They should start life as unindebted beings. Having freed them from indebtedness, the State should see to it that at no time do the peasant and the worker fall into a state of indebtedness owing to a diminution of their income below the level of sufficiency for a decent and comfortable standard of living. Raising the income and the standard of living and the cancellation of all existing debts are the only ways of the real economic salvation of the rural masses and of their emancipation from their present galling indebtedness. All other remedies are mere palliatives of shortlived efficacy and even doubtful utility.—"Voice of India."

Untouchability

Regarding legal disabilities, the Harijan leaders know that there are none except in the matter of temple entry and that in matters of political representation, the caste-Hindu leaders have been positively generous. It is true legal equality in respect of schools, tanks, wells and roads is often nullified in practice. But, this is the result of existing social practices and the economic position of the Harijans which form really the crux of the problem.

Dr. Ambedkar's prescription will not touch either. If the Harijan is converted to any other religion, neither his social position nor his economic condition will be improved. So far as the latter is concerned, it is obvious. If the Harijans were few, conversion might bring them some economic benefits. But being millions and mostly manual labourers, they will continue to be so whatever religious label they might wear. So far as the landless labourers in the villages are concerned, their position might be worse.—"Indian Express."



The London "Times" says, "There is nothing in the whole of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech that was not the merest truism to every honest student of British policy."

We very heartily concur.

* * * *

Explaining why Britain did not take "the line of least resistance," i.e., that of isolationalism, Sir Samuel declared, "We should not have been realists at all, if we had taken this line."

Here again, we very heartily concur.

* * * *

"I will not," proclaimed Sir Samuel, "let this week pass without in one way or another expressing our readiness to take our share in bringing about an honourable settlement."

And in "the honourable settlement" too.

* * * *

"TALK OUT" POLICY OF OPPOSITION.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Slow Progress of Motor Tax Bill.
—Bori Bunder.

"Hoot Out" would be an apter policy.

* * * *

The "Indian" political correspondent of our Anglo-Indian contemporary wails that the proceedings of the A.I.C.C. "have caused considerable disappointment among non-Congress sections in the country."

The decisions of the A.I.C.C. have thus been clearly justified.

* * *

Presiding at the All-India Muslim Political Conference Moulvi Shafi Daudi "deplored the tension between the two great communities in India."

This, however, is not by any means to be regarded as a penitent confession.

* * * *

It was, said the Maulana, for the Muslim community to prove that it was rational enough to practise toleration towards other communities in building up the great edifice of responsible Government.

Provided the Maulana lets himself, that is to say, "the Muslim community," do so.

The lure of reforms can certainly work miracles—but it does gradually.

* * * *

By the way, you had, of course, never heard about "the All-India Muslim Political Conference." Nor had we. It looks like a new All-India chick, hatched by the Maulana, after intensive brooding. You know, he has leisure for it, thanks to the considerateness of the Governor-General

* * * *

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has decided to defend his seat for Seaham Harbour at the General Election.

Which completely disproves the allegation that he has no sympathy for Labour. He is standing only to be knocked down and what more could he do to help Labour gratify its 'amour propre'?

* * * *

"To protect and defend the Covenant of the League," declares the Archbishop of Canterbury, "is the surest way of protecting and defending the way of settled peace."

It is to be devoutly hoped that His Grace's own Right Honourable Flock resolutely follows it.

* * * *

Defending the attitude of His Holiness the Pope, His Grace the Primate of Great Britain said that all must generously recognise the peculiar difficulty in which the Pope is placed.

* * * *

Shades of Jesus Christ, who refused generously to recognise the peculiar difficulty in which he was placed!

* * * *

We read that there are about six million soccer players in Russia.

That's why the Soviet kick is so keenly felt in capitalist countries.

* * * *

HUGE LOSS TO GOVERNMENT.

Calcutta Distillery Raid Case Echo.
—Bori Bunder.

The Excise Police ought to be called upon to make good the loss due to their rash action.

Britain Will Not Act Alone

Hoare Defends Britain's Foreign Policy

"Sincere Attempt At Making Covenant Provisions Succeed"

Believes Economic Sanctions Against Italy Bound To Be Effective, And Shorten Duration Of War

"World peace or destruction", was the theme of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday in defence of Britain's foreign policy.

Sir Samuel believed that the economic sanctions against Italy of the kind now envisaged are bound to be effective, and should definitely shorten the duration of the war.

Collective agreement for military sanctions, however, which was absolutely necessary, never existed at Geneva. In the circumstances, Britain could not, and will not act alone, said Sir Samuel Hoare.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.

Sir Samuel Hoare spoke for 80 minutes and covered much familiar ground. Here are some of the more striking passages from his speech:—

"Because we refused in the past to pledge ourselves to a definite action in hypothetical conditions some of our foreign friends are wrongly convinced that our action should be indefinite in a clear, concrete case. They have underrated our support to the League as an instrument of impartial and comprehensive justice, rather than as an organisation aimed against this or that country.

"We have found ourselves differing from a country with which we had formerly no differences. We have observed others of our friends doubting and traducing our purpose. We have seen ourselves involved in courses of action that in the old days of isolation we should never have adopted and in commitments whereof we then should have kept ourselves free from these serious disadvantages, and might well have tempted us to take the line of least resistance.

But we should not have been realists at all, if we had taken this line."

The League, said Sir Samuel, can not said, to have failed until the provisions of the Covenant were effectively tried out. "We are at present engaged in trying them out, and so far the British Government is concerned we have been earnestly and sincerely trying to make them succeed.

"World Peace or Destruction."

"There was a cry on the continent early this century, of "world power or decline." We say now "world peace or destruction." I am not afraid of the charge that we have given a lead. I do not believe the representatives of Britain and the British Empire can take a secondary part in any great international discussion.

"We have made incessant representations to the Italian Government, beginning as far back as the end of last year. From then onwards we have never stopped and warned Italy of the gravity of the issues. Of course, there has been hesitation and heart, searching during the present crisis. That is neither surprising nor discouraging. It is a sign that the responsibilities of collective action are being taken seriously."

Double Fire of Criticism

Continuing, Sir Samuel Hoare said: "No doubt the action for economic pressure is open to double fire of criticism. There are those who say, that it would be futile and ineffective. There are those who say it would lead inevitably to war. I disagree with both these lines of criticism. I

SIR SAMUEL HOARE

do not believe economic pressure of the kind envisaged will in the circumstances be ineffective. I believe it will definitely shorten the duration of the war.

If action of this kind is to be effective, it must in the first place be really collective—the Member States must take their share of risks, inconveniences, and losses. Secondy, all the Member States must co-operate to resist the attack upon any one state for any action it is taken to defend the Covenant. I say frankly that in my view the first condition for the enforcement of military sanctions, namely collective agreement at Geneva, has never existed. I emphasise the word collective, because in essence it is the soul of the League. We are not prepared, and we do not intend to act alone.

Economic Sanctions

From the beginning of the present deliberations at Geneva, until now, there has been no discussion of military sanctions and no such measures, therefore, formed part of our policy. The action that we have been considering, which we believe it will be our solemn obligation to consider, is not military but economic.

"The League, let us remember, is a great instrument of peace. Let its critics remember this fact when they say we ought at once to close the Suez Canal, and cut the Italian communications. I will not let this week pass without in one way or another expressing our readiness to take our share in bringing about an honourable settlement. There is still a breathing space before economic pressure can be applied. Can it not be used for another attempt at such a settlement?

Italy is still a member of the League. I welcome this fact. The crisis with which we are confronted is not a crisis of a few days, or a few weeks. It is the symptom of a wider and more protracted movements that can only be controlled by steady pressure, and constant determination to face the facts of a changed and changing world."

Lansbury's Suggestion

Sir Herbert Samuel gave the Liberals' support of the Government's action and urged that the League should adopt a constructive peace policy and provide the machinery with a remedy for legitimate grievances. He referred in this connection to the fact that three-quarters of the world was divided among nine political units. Other fifty nations had only a quarter. Countries like Japan, Germany and Italy were practically excluded, and urged the necessity of finding an economic solution of this problem.

Mr. Lansbury, speaking from a back bench, declared that the economic problems confronting the world civilisation could not be settled by collective security or force of arms. He urged Britain to make a bold and generous gesture, invite nations to a conference to devise how the world production could be distributed, and take the lead and say: "We are ready to put our all into the common pool."

The debate on international affairs ends to-morrow, so as to allow the Labourite censure motion on unemployment on Thursday.

Friendly To Italy

Lord Londonderry's speech in the Lords was similar on the lines of Sir Samuel Hoare.

Lord Snell, the new Leader of the Labour opposition, declared that the Labours' support to the Government was only so long and to the extent that it worked for collective peace and security. But they would not support any mad rush for armaments.

During the subsequent debate, friendliness to Italy was shown by various speakers. Lord Hardinge, while condemning the aggressive action of Italy as Britain's friend and ally, denounced the Ethiopian Government for failing to suppress slavery and arms traffic. He said the sooner Ethiopia was handed over by a mandate to a civilised power the better.

Lord Cavan paid tribute to the bravery of the Italian troops, while Lord Mottistone urged reimposition of the embargo on export of arms to Ethiopia.

PARIS WELCOMES HOARE'S SPEECH

(Special Cable)
PARIS, Oct. 22.

The first impressions of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech are extremely favourable.

It is praised for its frankness, clarity, breadth of view and dignity.

GENEVA'S IMPRESSIONS

(Special Cable,
GENEVA, Oct. 22.

General satisfaction is tempered by disappointment that Sir Samuel Hoare omitted to hint how there was to be breathing space before sanctions are being used.

EUROPEAN WAR RULED OUT

(Special Cable)
ROME, Oct. 22.

Pending the formulation of official reaction, the general tone of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech is recognised as friendly and conciliatory, which is taken to mean that the possibility of a European war is ruled out.

The fact that Sir Eric Drummond had another hour's conversation with Signor Suvich to-day is generally regarded as a hopeful sign, though nothing officially is obtainable regarding the nature of the talk.

LOYALTY TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Pope Unwilling To Join Canterbury's Crusade

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Archbishop of Canterbury announced that he is inviting all the Christian Churches of Europe to join in a declaration of loyalty to the League of Nations. He revealed that he had already made an approach to the Pope, who was however unwilling at the present to say more than he had publicly said.

The Archbishop added that all must generously recognise the peculiar difficulty in which the Pope is placed. "It may be that in his own time and way he may be moved to speak some further word."—B.O.W.

KILLED MOTHER OUT OF SHEER MERCY

20 Year Old Typist Acquitted Of Murder Charge At Old Bailey

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Oct. 22.

What is known as the "Mercy Murder" trial terminated at the Old Bailey in the acquittal of the 20-year-old typist Muriel Welsdon of Upper Sydenham, who was indicted with Matricide. The proceedings were charged with emotion.

The prosecution submitted that Muriel gave her mother four peppermint creams to which she had introduced a quantity of medinal on the occasion of visiting her at a mental home where she was very ill.

The accused subsequently told a doctor at the home what she had done, adding she could not bear to see her mother linger any longer. The mother died from bronchial pneumonia the following week when the accused said "I killed her in mercy."

The leading King's Counsel Mr. Norman Birkett in a moving speech for the defence contended that the vital link between the administration of medinal and bronchial pneumonia from which the mother died had not been proved. The Jury deliberated thirty minutes.

TRADE IN FARM PRODUCTS IN U. S.

(Special Cable)
NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

Exports of farm products in September continued below last year's, while imports increased, although there were indications the latter were now declining. According to the Department of Commerce, imports of wheat in September were 3,644,000 bushels, of which 2,832,000 bushels were for consumption compared with those of August of 2,570,000 and 1,662,000 bushels, while imports of corn were 2,986,000 bushels compared with 8,554,000 bushels in the previous month.

GETTING READY FOR RETURN FLIGHT

Dalal And Pochkhanawalla Collect Funds In S. Africa

(Special Cable.)
JOHANNESBURG, October 23.

It is expected that Dalal and Pochkhanawalla will be able to fly back to India as a result of subscriptions of £750 and £400 collected by the Indian communities of Johannesburg and Durban respectively.

It is expected that the remaining £300 required will be subscribed in a few days.

KINGSFORD SMITH TAKES OFF

Hopes To Reduce Time Of London-Australia Flight By Few Hours

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, October 23.

Sir C. E. Kingsford Smith accompanied by co-pilot J. T. Pethybridge in the 'plane "Lady Southern Cross" took off at Croydon at 07-00 hours to Australia via Cairo, Baghdad and Singapore.

Sir Charles Kingsford Smith is not attempting a record but with the capacity of the machine, he holds that he may possibly reduce by a few hours the record of two days and 23 hours established by Scott and Campbell Black.

HOW TRADE CIRCLES VIEW WAR SITUATION

From enquiries made by our representative in the Bombay Trade circles, it is learnt, that there is a sense of security prevailing, as a result of the French reply to Britain, advocating enforcement of Economic Sanctions only as the possibilities of an immediate world conflagration flaring up have become remote in the absence of the enforcement of Military Sanctions against Italy.

Anyhow as caution and discretion are the better part of valour, cautious policy is being pursued in the Trade circles.

IS IT BACK-SLIDING?

British Press Comments On Hoare's Speech

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.

The "Daily Telegraph" writes:—Inasmuch as the continuance of the Abyssinian war rests in the hands of Sgr. Mussolini one of the most important passages of Sir S. Hoare's speech is that making a direct and powerful appeal to Italy.

The "Morning Post" welcomes the assurance that there has been no discussion of military sanctions.

The "News Chronicle" is suspicious that the Government contemplates once more a half hearted policy which without condoning the flagrant breach of the Covenant is incapable of bringing the aggressor to book.

The "Daily Herald" declares that the speech is a gloomy confirmation of all the deepening anxieties and growing suspicions of the Government's foreign policy.

STRENGTHENING EMPIRE.

The "Times" says that there is nothing in the whole of Sir S. Hoare's speech that was not the merest truism to every honest student of British policy. The notion that the British policy is anti-Fascist is a mischievous delusion. It will be curious in consequence of Il Duce's Abyssinia adventure if its one practical achievement were to make the British Empire more closely united than ever before and better equipped to play its part in the collective maintenance of peace.

The "Daily Mail" states that a very large number of people feel more and more each week that a great mistake was made in placing faith in the League.

LUKEWARM RECEPTION AT ROME

(Special Cable.)
ROME, Oct. 23.

Only one newspaper "Popolo di Roma" comments on Sir S. Hoare's speech but does so in lukewarm terms. The headlines of the paper describe the speech as a "prudent discourse for internal consumption."

The paper says Italy awaits from England word of practical advice and the world is still waiting for a definite word of peace.

PARIS WELCOMES HOARE'S SPEECH

(Special Cable.)
PARIS, Oct. 23.

"The speech gives reassurance not only for the future role of Britain in the Italo-Abyssinian conflict but also for general quietening feeling as a prelude to the peaceful settlement of the affairs." This comment by "La Matin" is typical of the French Press comments. Some papers however regard the speech as a temporising one influenced by the forthcoming general elections in Britain.

STRIKERS KILLED IN RIOTS

LAKE CHARLES (Louisiana), October 23.

One man was killed and nine injured in riots in which machine-guns, rifles and revolvers were used and in connection with the Longshoremen's strike in the Southern United States Coast. The trouble broke out when armed guards tried to pass through the strikers' picket lines with lorryload of provisions, for non-Union workers engaged in unloading ships with the protection of machine-guns and a special police.

A clash between strike pickets and non-Union workers also occurred at Port Arthur (Texas).

INDO-DOMINION TRADE DISCUSSIONS

Final Agreement To Be Signed In London

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, Oct. 15.
(By Air Mail.)

I understand that the High Commissioner for India, Sir B. N. Mitra, and the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State, Mr. Dulantry, will in the first week of November next resume the Indo-Irish trade talks which were adjourned a few weeks ago.

I have also the knowledge that Indo-Canadian trade negotiations are already in progress between the representatives of the two Governments. These negotiations are being conducted by direct correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of the Dominion of Canada but the final agreement, in all probability, will be signed in London by the High Commissioners of the two countries on behalf of their respective governments.

The stage is set for a pitched battle between Italians and Ethiopians at Go rahai.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

INSPECTOR WADE— *'WHITE FACE'*

DOCTOR MARFORD AND WHITE FACE--ONE AND THE SAME!
10-2
THEN YOU KILLED BATEMAN!—BUT HOW?—I WAS RIGHT BESIDE YOU WHEN WE REACHED BATEMAN—AND I SAW NOTHING!
© 1935, King Features Syndicate, Inc., Great Britain rights reserved.
BATEMAN SQUEALED ON ME IN SOUTH AFRICA!—I SWORE TO GET HIM—THEN HE CAME TO LONDON AND I SAW MY CHANCE!
BATEMAN WASN'T DEAD WHEN WE REACHED HIS SIDE!—HE HAD A WEAK HEART—HE HAD COLLAPSED AFTER FIGHTING LANDOR
LYMAN ANDERSON

Bombay Motor Bill

BLOW TO COMMERCIAL BUS SERVICE

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—From the trend of events now taking place in the present sessions of the Legislative Council at Poona, it is a foregone conclusion that the Government will be thoroughly successful in getting through this obnoxious Bill. It is one of the tragedies of the times to see Indian elected and nominated members vieing with one another to curry favour with the enactors of the Bill.

The school children's sense would not swallow all the apparent rubbish that some members seem eager to do, in showing their hollow zeal for the agriculturists. Did these worthy gentlemen ever have a word of protest during the last three years, when the Government reimposed the tolls? Do they even now challenge the Government to show that the emergency measure has any right to exist? Instead, they are anxious to join forces with the Government to perpetuate that evil and in their zeal to help the Government they show no sympathy or consideration for the middle class public of Bombay, who would be required to pay the additional burden for their city Bus Services. It would pass one's comprehension to believe, that our own countrymen should be so callous and unsympathetic towards their own people, when they know for a fact, that eventually the increased taxation must fall on the slender shoulders of those, who have to use the bus services as the mode of transport. The motorists as a class may perhaps not deserve all your consideration. They have their own Automobile Association, who openly supports this tax. I am a private motorist and I am quite prepared to accept my lot whatever that may be. But please spare the public services and all commercial services. The city of Bombay has been most hospitable to one and all and it savours of bad taste on the part of any councillors, and particularly an Indian, who would be a party with the Government in treating the Bombay tax-payers in such a manner. Bombay motorists have been contributing the most in motor taxes, and Bombay motorists have a right to challenge the Government in their headlong career to tax them any more. It is hardly fair that the other Councillors should desert Bombay in its hour of necessity. Let the Bill be postponed till the next sessions. That is the least that can be expected of our own Councillors.—Yours, etc.

KAIKOBAD F. NARIMAN.

Captain Of Indian Team

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Board of Control for Cricket in India meets on the 29th instant and will, in all probability, select the Captain for the Indian side to visit England next summer.

A great controversy has arisen over this selection. The task is momentous, no doubt; old-timers have been declared to command good prospects and the Princes are not out of it altogether. Such controversies are time-honoured and universal, but that alone in itself does not constitute a sufficient cause to have one at the present juncture.

Mr. H.S. Malik is considered to be the most representative old-timer dubbed by Mr. De Mello as a candidate with good chances. In his earlier career Malik may have possessed the potentialities of a Test cricketer—say even a Test Captain—but, unfortunately, no scope was provided for their development and to start afresh after passing the fortieth mark may be the right time in the realms of politics, but certainly not, even by the wildest stretch of imagination, in the realms of Test cricket. His disabilities are too numerous. To back him is to put one's money on a dead horse.

As regards the Princes, the Yuvraj of Patiala appears to be the most fancied. He is undoubtedly a cricketer with a future and may have fair chances of inclusion in the touring side, but to visualise him as a Test Captain is miserably to fail to understand the significance of Test cricket. The Yuvraj is young enough to work his way up, and it will be to the advantage of the game in general, and to his own in particular, that a more suitable occasion is chosen to entrust him with this responsibility. But if the Indian cricket Control Board is doubtful of the finances for the coming tour and are already oppressed with inferiority complex as regards English gates, with the consequences that a price has to be put on the Indian cricket crown, the house of Patiala would be an excellent financial bulwark.

Coming to the real issues, it appears that the Nawab of Pataudi is a highly improbable starter. Even if the Imperial Cricket Conference permits him to play for India, his state of health will not permit him to play this winter, and the doctors are not certain as to his fitness next summer.

The choice aptly lies between C. K. Naidu and S. Wazir Ali. Till recently we were given to understand, and we did believe that, C. K. Naidu was the best qualified man in the game. Recently, however, he has been given out as one not without deficiencies. I shall not attempt to enumerate these, much less to comment on them, save one. The idea that "C.K." is of more use to his side as a member than as a skipper, has gained considerable ground; the belief is not unfounded and could be accepted with very mild reservation. Let us picture S. Wazir Ali and try to find out whether he is qualified or not to fill in the breach. Wazir Ali's cricketing record is equally glorious and his experience equally varied. He is a quiet unassuming individual to whom the game is the real thing rather than its vainglorious politics. Without the slightest fear of contradiction, it can be asserted that he is by far the most popular figure in all sections of Indian cricket. If we try to recapitulate, we will find that Wazir has admirably filled the role of a leader on occasions that have fallen to his lot. Not only was leadership splendidly borne and real team-spirit inspired, but his prowess as a batsman found remarkable expression under such circumstances.

It is the duty of the Board to be guided in its deliberations by previous experience and to make a definite attempt to augur an era of cricketing honours for real cricketers and not for mere figureheads. The moral responsibilities of the Board are tremendous and —God forbid—should the Board fail in its hour of trial, it shall have forfeited its right to command respect, from the cricketing public with the consequence that its very representative nature will be seriously impaired.—Yours etc.,

AKRAM R. FARUKI.

18-a, Beadon Road,
Lahore.
Oct. 20.

● Whenever you need a powerful, dependable antiseptic, turn to Listerine for sure results. Listerine kills more than 200,000 000 germs in 15 seconds, yet it is perfectly safe to use. As a gargle it helps prevent colds, coughs, sore throat . . . stops unpleasant breath. Applied to burns, cuts or bruises it soothes inflamed tissues and speeds up healing. Wherever you use it it destroys dangerous germs and insures complete cleanliness. Keep a bottle handy at all times.

LISTERINE
ANTISEPTIC
B-87

CARPENTER RUNS AMOK

Grave Situation In Lahore

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

A sensation was caused in the city this evening when a Muslim, carpenter by profession, ran amok and with a hatchet in hand attacked Sikhs and Hindus in the streets. He thus assaulted four persons of whom one died. Great panic prevailed in the locality, and police were seen running after him. High police officers at once announced a reward of Rs. 250 to anyone from among either public or police arresting him.

The latest information is that the man has been arrested.

Police are patrolling the affected area, and all high police officials are in the City Kotwali. The situation is normal. Of the three injured, one is reported to be in a precarious condition.—A. P.

"Untouchability"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read your leader on "Untouchability" in to-day's "Bombay Chronicle". Among those who are said to have repudiated Dr. Ambedkar's lead to renounce Hinduism and join other religion you have included my name.

I beg to bring to your notice that I am not one of those.

In my opinion the resolution passed at the Depressed classes conference held at Yeola under the presidentship of Dr. Ambedker to quit the Hindu fold is perfectly justified. No self-respecting Harijan can tolerate the treatment meted out to the Harijan community by caste Hindus, particularly in rural areas. In spite of the efforts of Government and the non-official agencies working in collaboration with Mahatmaji, the orthodox section has remained unmoved. In the circumstances a man of the position of Dr. Ambedker was perfectly justified in rebelling against the existing system of things.

Though Dr. Ambedker is quite justified in his conclusion, I am not in favour of any Harijan quitting Hindu fold immediately I think we should wait till the new elections are over. We will be able to send a good number of men into the provincial and Central Councils, some of them will find a place in the Cabinet and many educated young men will get jobs in the administrative offices of Government. Then we will be able to influence and change the hearts of the Sanatanist. The Harijans have waited for centuries and I do think that Dr. Ambedker and his followers should wait till the elections under the new constitution are over.

Dr. Ambedker and his followers are ready to quit the Hindu fold immediately. He is very serious. He has a large following in the Maharashtra. Many may not join him but I am sure at least 3,00,000 will join him from Maharashtra alone. Though they do not understand the religious problems or Dr. Ambedker's politics they love him and I therefore, warn friends not to take this as a joke.

I am also fully convinced that as the Hindu Dharma stands today we Harijans will not get equal treatment in the society. It is true, men like Dr. Ambedker are respected but this is not sufficient.

30 prominent members of the Chambhar community have decided to embrace Buddhism immediately and many will follow including myself and my family. But Dr. Ambedker, I think, has not yet decided which religion he will embrace.

I have written to Rev. Uttama to supply me with the necessary information and let me know the procedure to be followed for conversion to Buddhism.—Yours etc.,

B. J. DEORUKHKAR.

OUT TO CAPTURE MINISTRY

Unsuccessful Efforts To Form U. P. Hindu Party

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.

The Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha which has its headquarters in New Delhi is responsible for the allegation that the Government of the United Provinces is bent upon having the Nawab of Chattari as Chief Minister under the new Constitution.

In the course of a statement to the press he refers to the report which appeared several weeks ago that a combination had been formed of the U. P. landlords and Talukdars called the National Agriculturist Party and that the Nawab of Chattari leader of the Muslim League and Raja Durga Narayan Singh of Tirwa, President of the U. P. Provincial Hindu Sabha would be touring in the province to organise the party.

TIRWA'S SECRETARY EXPLAINS.

Mr. Ganpat Rai, Secretary of the Mahasabha, adds "Immediately after the publication of this news I sent letters to workers in the districts of U. P. warning them against this combination of the Nawab of Chattari and Raja of Tirwa. It appears the Raja of Tirwa felt some difficulty in the course of his tour and, therefore, sent his private secretary to me in Delhi to explain the Raja Sahib's scheme. The private secretary disclosed to me that the Government of U. P. is bent upon having a Muslim as the Chief Minister and, secondly, that the Raja of Tirwa has tried his best to approach Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Chintamani, Sir Jagadish Prasad, Sir Sitaram and other prominent Hindu leaders of U. P. for the organisation of a strong Hindu party, but could not bring them to agree on account of differences over the Complete Independence and Dominion Status controversy."

NOTICE ON MR. M. P. N. MENON

MADRAS, Oct 22.

A Calicut correspondent says that Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon who after serving fourteen years imprisonment, was released in 1934, has received a notice from the High Court to the effect that since he was charged with the offence of waging war against the King and sentenced to transportation for life under section 121 I. P. C., the High Court considers that he has rendered himself liable to be dealt under disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court and calling upon him to show cause why he should not be removed from the role of pleaders or otherwise dealt with under section 12 Legal Practitioners Act.—A. P.

Kashmir Officers And Language Test

(From A Correspondent.)

SRINAGAR (By Mail.)

"This Assembly recommends to the Council that all Kashmiri non-speaking officers who are or will be posted in Kashmir Province, should be made to undergo a test in Kashmiri language," was a resolution moved by Pandit Jia Lal Kilam in the Kashmir Assembly. Being put to vote the resolution was lost.

During question time a question elicited information that the Government was considering the removal of 10 per cent. cut imposed upon Government employees on account of financial stringency.

Travancore Women's Conference

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 19.

The annual session of the Travancore Constituency of the All-India Women's Conference was held to-day at Trivandrum under the presidency of Miss Sally Coey of the Christava Mahila Vidyalayam. Alwaye. Miss Coey, in her presidential address, said that broadly the functions of the All-India Women's Conference were to harmonise women with their environment and improve that environment.

They now have four sub-constituencies functioning at Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam.

A. I. Medical Council

NEW DELHI, October 23.

The annual meeting of the All-India Medical Council will be held here on the 29th and 30th October. The Executive Committee of the Council meets on the 28th.—United Press.

Indore.—At the Criminal Sessions of the Indore High Court, Mr. Justice Rashid sentenced one Kashiram, who was charged with having caused the death of his wife in "a bit of grave and sudden provocation", to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

RESERVE BANK ELECTIONS

"Anomalies In Voting Rules"

Mr. S. Raja Gopalachari, Advocate and a candidate to the local Board of the Reserve Bank, writes:—

The Central Board of the Reserve Bank derives authority to make rules with regard to the election by proportional representation by single transferable vote under Section 58 of the Reserve Bank Act. So it is obvious that any rule framed by them must be in comfomity with the principle of proportional representation. If the application of any rule framed by them runs in any circumstance counter to the principle of proportional representation that rule is ultra vires.

ELIMINATION PROCESS

The two most important features in the process of counting the votes and the declaration of the result are (1) The transfer of surplus votes from those who score votes above the quota and (2) The process of elimination of candidates from the lowest and transferring the votes of the eliminated candidates entirely to those getting the second of the next preference in such voting papers. This process of elimination is to begin only after all the surpluses of all the candidates have been transferred. Whereas only a portion of the surplus will be transferred in favour of the second preference holders in the case of transfer of surplus, in the case of elimination the full vote and not a reaction is transferred to the second preference holders. Thus it is obvious that the seemed preference votes of a candidate who is eliminated is more valuable than the second preference in the voting papers of a candidates having surplus.

ANOMELY

It is this latter process of elimination which is entirely lost sight of by the authorities in framing the rules. The rule as regards the transfer of surplus votes is stated correctly. But after all the surplus votes are exhausted the rule is stated to be that for the remaining seats the candidates are selected in the order of their votes at that stage. This is ludicrous and unsound and will lead to strange anomalies and is against the principle of proportional representation. Let us take an example where the number of valid votes poled is 6000. The number of seats being five, the quota is 1001. It is possible, say when there are about ten candidates, that none of the candidates gets the quota, v.z., the first getting 900, the second 800, and third 700 and the rest dividing amongst themselves the rest of the votes poled, getting on an average roughly 500. So even in the first stage there is no surplus any candidate to be transferred and the application of the rule framed by the Central Board leads to this inevitable result that the first five candidates are automatically declared elected. Then there is no meaning to the second preference, the transferable nature of the single vote. The principle of proportional representation is given the go-by in such a case. The rule it is submitted is therefore ultra vires.

I call the attention of the authorities to this defect and I hope that the defect will be rectified even before the present elections.

ADMISSION OF WEAKNESS

Ambedkar's Advice Is Counsel Of Despair, Says Doulatram

ELLORE: (By Mail).

"We, Indians, may as well leave India and settle in a foreign land, simply because the British will not yield us our rights within the time we dictate," said Mr. Jayaramdas Doulatram, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, in an interview, referring to Dr. Ambedkar's proposal that Harijans should renounce Hinduism and embrace another religion.

Mr. Doulatram added: "The step recommended to the Harijans by Dr. Ambedkar is an admission of weakness. It is a counsel of unjustified despair and is inspired by a spirit of defeatism. The Harijans have every right while within the fold of Hinduism, to achieve a position of absolute equality with the rest of Hindus. Their giving up the Hindu fold is tantamount to giving up the fight for their rights. We, Indians, may as well, leave India and settle in a foreign land, simply because the British will not yield us our rights within the time we dictate. The stigma of untouchability may go in the case of a few educated converts to other religions, but for the masses a mere ceremony of conversion will not wash off the unjust blot of untouchability."—A.P.

Motor Taxation Battle In Bombay Council

EX-MINISTER TALKS OF SHYLOCK

Finance Member Gives Relief To Two Seaters

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

The Bombay Legislative Council considered for the whole day the schedule of taxes on motor vehicles proposed in the Motor Taxation Bill. Over a dozen amendments moved to the effect that reductions in the scheduled rates of taxes should be made were all defeated, except two; one of which was of Rao Sahib Kulkarni reducing Rs. 18 tax on invalids' cars to Rs. 5, and another Mr. Lyly's providing a tax of Rs. 88 for two-seater taxis, both of which were accepted by Government.

In the Bombay Council when it met to-day noon with Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi in the chair, discussion was resumed on Clause 3 of the Motor Taxation Bill which was passed at the outset. Schedule I of the Bill was then taken up for consideration.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale moved an amendment to the effect that all annual rates of tax as shown in the schedule be reduced by 20 per cent. Mr. Bakhale made a point that there was no need of fixing those rates so high.

STATEMENT ON RATES SCHEDULE.

The Finance Secretary, explained at this stage that the Government had accepted the principle of abolition of tolls on bullock carts and several amendments tabled by him to the bill went to indicate how far Government wished to accept the views of the non-official side of the House. Proceeding Mr. Freke stated that he had prepared the statement showing the effect on the financial position of the Government of the several amendments proposed by the members to the schedule and expressed his desire to supply it to members for facilitating the discussion on the schedule.

Mr. Bakhale while expressing gratefulness to the Finance Secretary for his offer complained that the Government had not placed the statement in the hands of members a little earlier.

Rao Bahadur Kale suggested that the consideration of the schedule might be postponed for some time to enable the members to study the statement. The statement was at this stage distributed to members in the House. Speaking then on Mr. Bakhale's amendment the Finance Secretary said that the acceptance of the amendment would entail a loss of 5.7 lakhs.

Rao Bahadur Kale, Messrs. Gangoli and Chaturbhai Patel supported the amendment. Mr. Gangoli stated that the reduction by 20 per cent was the most modest demand and justifiable too.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale supporting the amendment stated that if the Government accepted this amendment much of the valuable time of the House might be saved. He further suggested that the Government should agree to at least a reduction of 12-1/2 per cent. of the scheduled rates.

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper opposing the amendment begged the House to "leave the Government to itself which has always done for good of the people."

EX-MINISTER'S ATTACK.

Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed asked if the Government were to be left to themselves why were they all there.

Comparing Government to Shylock, the ex-Minister was of opinion, was unfair to (after a pause) Shylock (Laughter). For Shylock never squeezed money from his own people.

Mr. Peshtanshah Vakil moved that the reduction be Rs. 12-1/2 per cent. instead of 20 per cent. as suggested by Mr. Bakhale.

TAIRSEE'S ATTACK.

Mr. Tairsee said that the Government wanted "the bill, the whole bill, nothing but the bill, every clause of the bill". He maintained that heavy taxes were calculated to kill the bus industry.

Mr. Bakhale replying to the debate stated that the high pitch of schedule would kill the goose that laid the golden eggs.

The House divided on the Pestanshah's amendment for 12-1/2 per cent. reduction which was lost. 25 voting for and 43 against. Mr. Bakhale's original motion for 20 per cent. reduction was then lost without division.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni next moved that the tax on motor cycles not exceeding 200 lbs. in weight and unloaded be Rs. 12 instead of Rs. 18. The motion was lost. So also his next amendment to reduce tax on motor cycles over 200 lbs. from Rs 24 to 16 was lost. Next two amendments of Rao Saheb Kulkarni were also rejected.

COOPER SPRINGS SURPRISE.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni reaped very meagre prize for his honest endeavours and hard work when Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, sprang a surprise and agreed to accept the Rao Saheb's amendment to reduce the tax on motor vehicles not exceeding 5 cwt. used for invalids to Rs. 5 from Rs. 18. It was noticeable that this agreeable proposal came from the Finance Member only after an appeal had been made to the Government in the name of humanity on the ground that the concession was to go for the cause of the afflicted and invalids. About half a dozen more amendments of Rao Saheb Kulkarni to reduce the taxation rates in the first schedule failed.

Mr. W. G. Lyly next moved that two seater taxis be taxed Rs. 88 while in Clause 4 of the Schedule where four-seater taxis are charged Rs. 120.

Finance Member Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper showed his readiness to accept Mr. Lyly's amendment provided the figure of Rs. 88 was enhanced to Rs. 90. Dr. Collaco and Rao Bahadur Asawale supported the amendment while Dr. Dixit opposed it. Mr. Tairsee also opposed the amendment. Eventually, however, the Government accepted Mr. Lyly's suggestion of Rs. 88 and the amendment was then carried.

The House then adjourned to to-morrow.

UNTOUCHABILITY REIGION & CASS INTERESTS

(Continued from Page 6).

lics observed not only social-caste but the economic: and can any person, who has seen them at close quarters and who possessed ordinary human feeling say that the label of Christianity compensates the object and terrible poverty and squalor of their everyday life? The masses of this country have a single religion—their martyrdom: and the Hindu Sabhite the Musalman tabling list and black habited padre are as ineffective as the mocking platitudes of their so-called religions.

Lieut. Mohamed Hussain, the Cricketeer, left for Delhi for participation on behalf of the Bhopal Eleven in Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Commemoration Cricket Tourney. The tournament will be held on the Willingdon Pavallion, New Delhi, from 22nd to 30th October.

DECENTRALISATION OF FINANCES

U. P. Harijan Sangh's Resolution

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD: Oct. 22.

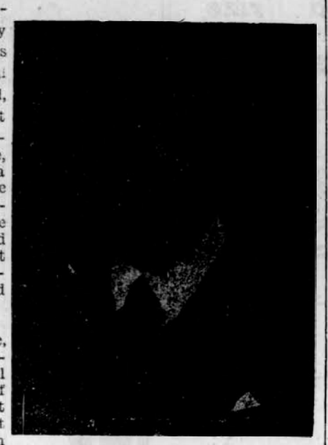
The Provincial Harijan Sangh of U.P. is reported to have passed a resolution, desiring decentralization in the matter of financial control from the Central Board.

It has also passed a resolution purporting that the members of the Harijan Sewak Sangh, recruited from the rural areas, should be charged a membership fee of annas 8 only and not Rs. 3, which is the ordinary fee for membership.

A Calcutta message says fourteen candidates have been validly nominated for election as Members of the local Board of the Eastern Area of the Reserve Bank including Mr. B. M. Birla, Sir David Ezra, Raj Bahadur P. N. Mullick, Mr. D. P. Khaitan and Mr. S. C. Mitra Ex-M.L.A. Out of these, only five would constitute the Local Board.

Crown Life Insurance Company

AN INSTITUTION WHOSE INTERESTS AND CONNECTIONS ARE UNIVERSAL



Mr. H. R. Stephens, F.A., S.D., A.I.A., General Manager of the Crown Life Insurance Company and President of the Life Officers' Association of Canada.

Stability of an Insurance Company is not the only test to apply in deciding where to place one's life insurance. There are several other considerations involved, many of which are not apparent at the time of insuring. An insured person may, in later life, be without employment for a considerable period or may have emergent calls upon him for additional funds. Death is not the only calamity one need guard against; disablement, permanent or for a long time, is also a possibility which should be provided against.

Everyone insuring his life, therefore, should take these matters into consideration. What will happen should one find himself unable to pay premiums? What will happen to the policy—what will it be worth—in such an event? To what extent will the policy help you should you emergently need funds?

The Crown Life Insurance Company would appear to have given careful thought to these problems of prospective policyholders. Their policies make specific provision for each of these cases so that a prospective client knows exactly what he will be entitled to receive under different conditions. Each policy contains definite tables of values and of options granted after three or more annual premiums have been paid. Their cash or surrender values, proportionate to premiums charged, are exceedingly liberal and actually represent the maximum accounts which the company can refund without sustaining loss. The paid up policies which are given under such circumstances continue to participate in the profits of the Company whereas most life insurance Companies issue without profit policies for smaller amounts. The extended insurance options granted by Crown Life are so liberal as to cause some inexperienced actuaries to say they are uneconomical. In other words, Crown Life policies set a new standard for policies issued in India, in spite of the fact that their rates of premium are astonishingly low.

Rt. Hon Sir Robert L. Borden, War-time Premier of Canada, President of the Crown Life Insurance Company.

NEW BUSINESS

The Crown Life Insurance Company has just issued some very interesting figures indeed with regard to the operations of the Company during 1934 together with comparisons with the results of previous years. During 1934 the volume of new business written amounted to dollars 29,305,918.00 equvalent at to-days exchange to slightly over eight crores of rupees. At the end of the y ear the Company had the very satisfactory total of dollars 147,861,463.00 insurance in force on its books. The total assets of the Company were increased during the year by 11 per cent. reaching dollars 21,084,899.00 and the Capital. Surplus and Dividend Funds were increased by 22 per cent. and now amount to dollars 1,370,931.00.

During the past four years Crown Life has made exceptional progress also in its Indian business, during 1934 alone new business having been booked from its Indian agency organisation to the extent of over seventy-seven lakhs of rupees.

RUPEE RESERVE.

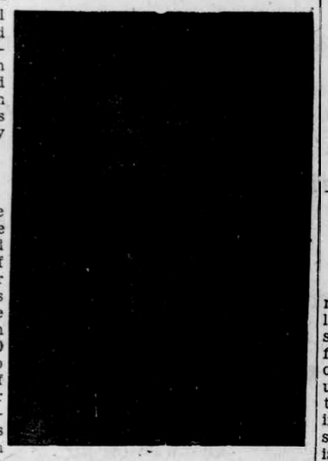
With assets almost twenty-one million dollars and insurance in force exceeding 147 million the Crown ranks eighth among the large Canadian Life offices. Its investment policy is most conservative but nevertheless it is able to earn a surprisingly high rate of interest, having received 5.81 per cent. in 1933 and 5.79 per cent. in 1934 on its total book assets.

The Crown Life Insurance Company has complied with all Insurance Regulations laid down by the Government of India including full deposit with the Controller of Currency. Its accounts are regularly inspected by the Insurance Department of the Dominions of Canada and it has also complied with all regulations of the British Board of Trade.

Although the Crown Life is a Canadian concern, it maintains in India a rupee reserve against all obligations contracted in Indian currency. So far as the Company is concerned therefore, the argument frequently advanced that a foreign insurance Company drains money out of India is completely neutralised. By the Charter granted to Crown Life by a special Act of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada the shareholders of the Company cannot receive more than 10 per cent. of the actual profits distributed to the policy-holders. The Company is run on a most economical basis and the policy-holders may reasonably expect substantial dividends.

HIGH RATING

During the worst year of the world depression, 1932, the Crown was actually able to improve its position in every respect, i.e., volume of new business written, total business in force, total cash income, total reserve and assets and available surplus. This performance was repeated again in 1933 and in 1934 so that the Company is to-day in an enviable position. The Company is given the highest rating possible by any insurance authority in Canada. the United States of England. The Company was founded in 1900 by



Mr. T. W. Brough, Chief Agent, for India of Crown Life Insurance Company, a successful businessman and a well-known sportsman.

Sir Robert Borden who was Premier of Canada during the world-war and is to-day its President, The Head Office for India is located at 12 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, and is in charge of Mr. T. W. Brough, Chief Agent for India, who is well-known throughout India as a capable business man as well as a keen sportsman. Its Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency, Mr. C. T. Shah, who has represented other big fire and life Insurance Companies, is prominent in Bombay insurance circles, having inherited instincts of insurance from his father who was associated with the "Norwich Union" of England for a period of more than 20 years.

A few of the claims paid in India by the "CROWN LIFE" on policies in force less than SIX months!

CROWN LIFE MAKES EVERY EFFORT TO ASSIST POLICY HOLDERS IN PREPARING CLAIM PAPERS AND DOES ITS UTMOST TO FACILITATE PROMPT PAYMENTS OF CLAIMS

All these insured were in good health when they took out their policies and believed they had many years to live. They, however, did their duty by insuring and protecting those dependent upon them. ARE YOU MORE CERTAIN OF A LONG LIFE THAN THEY WERE?

A CROWN LIFE Agent sells practical, time-tested plans for achieving your goal of financial independence.

CONSULT THE CROWN LIFE MAN

Write or phone to:

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(OF CANADA)

Head Office for India: 12, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

Tel: 27041-27042.

EVOLUTION OF FASCISM

(Continued from page 6).

meet all the needs of a population like India's to-day. We must supplement primary production from mother earth by the labour of human hands, and the ingenuity of human intelligence. If the supplemental industry, offering alternative employment the surplus population of the village, is organised and conducted on a village scale. The problem of inequitable distribution,—the outstanding stigma of the Capitalist system,—would be automatically avoided, whether the force of commerce,—even within a country,—and the influence of modern transport would leave such a system absolutely self-contained, thinkers of this type do not for the moment concern themselves with. Or, if they do, they concentrate their attention on such specially vulnerable features as untouchability, agrarian slavery, indentured labour, usury, rackrenting, cash revenues from land, and the like. But none of these thorny questions can be tackled without the aid of political power: and so, Industrialisation, Democratisation, and social Liberalisation go hand-in-hand in the search for India's national renaissance.

Emancipation of the individual may be considered as the inevitable outcome of the fruition of these tendencies already noticed. The emancipation, however, which would permit the individual to realise, each his own purpose of being, and to obtain the fullest possible expression for all the hidden powers that may be embodied in each unbudding shoot of the human race, is not the limited ideal, which seeks to free man from the bonds of social institutions,—Family ties, caste restrictions, class prejudices, —or stifling local customs,—the Purdah, the Marriage Sacrament, Feudal or Provincial loyalties. Freedom from these must, indeed, be obtained, not as a precursor of anarchy, but as evidence of that perfected stage of human development, which would offer the best guarantee of social order in each individual's sense of self-discipline. Man's realisation of the full value of all the yet untried faculties implanted in him will not be possible, until the trammels of misconceived education, unsocial ideals, unco-ordinated effort, and restrictive order have been removed.

Association Of Co-Workers

In this final aim of social organisation and collective effort, governmental machinery will have to play a totally different role from what we are accustomed to to-day. Instead of being the tool for exploitation, it would be the means, the highway for each individual's triumphant progress towards his own particular destiny, planned and achieved unhampered by accident, and unimpeded by lack of fitness. Social justice being assured, and material provision being guaranteed, in return for the individual's contribution in kind towards the accomplishment of social wealth,—Society itself would have no need to erect barriers and fortifications, which we to-day call laws and usages. It will be merely an association of equal co-workers, with the right of each to full self-expression and self-realisation, assured and promoted where need be by the common effort of all.

Fascist ideals are, it need hardly be mentioned, radically opposed to such a view of human destiny and political evolution. At their best, they premise the individual's absolute and complete surrender for a common end, as conceived and pursued by a single leader. In India, the complication of the national problem by the presence and conflict with alien interests lends a support to the demand for strong discipline and closed ranks, which more far-sighted thinkers cannot controvert. They cannot, at the same time, either discard their own ideals of man's ultimate destiny, or overlook the mischief of creating powerful vested interests, or giving a new turn to our national evolution. It is a cruel dilemma; but there must be a way out of it. Perhaps the leaders of our national consciousness may themselves realise, before it is too late, the inherent mischief of some present-day tendencies; and attempt to neutralise before they can bring forth their unwelcome brood of suppression of political liberty or denial of social justice.

Jubbulpore Municipal Council Nominations

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 21.

Following the elections of the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee, in which 14 out of 23 seats have been captured by the Congress candidates, speculation is rife about the nomination of six members by the Local Government, as only on the combination of these six nominated members the future of the town depends to a great extent.

These nominated members help the elected members in selecting (co-opting) six more members, and these 35 members, on their turn, elect the office-bearers, either from among themselves or from the outside of the Committee, according to the choice of the House.—United Press.

Jamiat Ul-Ulema And Shahidganj Mosque

LUCKNOW, October 22.

The annual meeting of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind held here under the presidentship of Pir Jamatali Shah of Punjab, has decided to follow the lead given by Pir Jamat Ali who is deciding the final action as regards the Shahidganj mosque in a conference convened in Lahore on the 8th November, 1935.

It was further resolved to celebrate the Shahidganj Mosque Day on the first Friday of every month and enroll volunteers in the meantime.

The meeting was attended by delegates from almost all provinces.—United Press.

Viceroy Thanks Amrit Kaur

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of a letter to Smt. Amrit Kaur conveys His Excellency's thanks to her for her generous offer of articles to the Ethiopan Red Cross Society and directs her to forward the articles to Mackinnon Mackenzie to be despatched to the British Minister at Addis Ababa.—United Press.

TENSE SITUATION IN MEERUT

Objections To Performance Of A Drama

(From Our Correspondent)
MEERUT, Oct 20

An acute situation developed here last night owing to Muslims' objection to the staging of 'Shahjihan' by a local amateur dramatic club.

A large crowd of Muslims collected outside the Theatre hall and as their attitude was offensive, police help was immediately summoned to disperse the mob. A cordon of the police was formed all round the theatre and the drama commenced at the appointed hour and the crowd melted away.

But the crowds again collected and after an informal meeting decided to wait upon the Commissioner.

Having not met with a favourable response at the Commissioner's they again returned to the vicinity of the theatre and began to shout slogans.

The police patrolled the city the whole night. Nothing untoward has, however happened. The city is quiet.

This same drama was to be staged today as well but as the result of talks between the Collector, the Sangit Samaj authorities and Muslims it was suspended.

Kerala Buddhists' Offer To Dr. Ambedkar

CALICUT, Oct. 19.

Mr. C. Krishnan, M. L. C., has wired to Dr. Ambedkar as follows:—

As President of S. N. D. P. Yogam of Tiyyas and Buddhist Mission, Kerala, I congratulate you heartily on your bold lead and wise decision at Nasik Conference to renounce Hinduism. I invite you to Buddhist religion of compassion and reason which stands for brotherhood of men and service to humanity.

Kidnapping Scare In Jaipur

(From Our Correspondent.)
JAIPUR, (By Mail.)

A fracas occurred here when the two rival Muslim parties came into a clash in the Ramgang Bazaar. It is alleged that one of the disciples of Majid wrestler left him over and joined the school of another wrestler named Kalu. This roused the indignation of Majid's party, which came in large numbers and that of Kalu. Lathis and brick-bats were freely exchanged. The Police, however arrived in time and the trouble was prevented from assuming a bigger proportion. About ten persons were injured, three of them seriously.

KIDNAPPING FRIGHT

A man in Sadhu's attire was caught on suspicion in the company of a young boy in the Jhori Bazaar. It is understood that a regular gang of such Sadhus is carrying on kidnapping activities in Jaipur for the last one month.

RAJPUTANA TOURNEY

The Rajputana Inter-College Sports Tournament this year is going to be held at Alwar in the first week of November. The Alwar Durbar has accorded a handsome sanction towards the expenses of the tournament. The items of the Games and Sports include Hockey, Football, Volleyball, Tennis, Tug-of-war and athletic events, and Ajmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jaipur, and Alwar colleges are participating.

It is understood on reliable authority that Lt.-Col. K. G. Evans-Gardon, Resident in Baroda, is coming here as the Resident, in place of Lt.-Col. L. E. Barton, who is proceeding to Nowgong in Central India as Political Agent in the middle of November next.

Atalantas Complete Million Miles Of Flying

KARACHI, (By Mail)

The four "Atlantas" aircraft belonging to the Indian Trans-Continental Airways and Imperial Airways which have been in regular service on the trans-India route since July 1933 and which have also operated as far as Singapore since January 1934, have just completed a million miles of flying. It is equivalent to 40 voyages round the world, declared the Imperial Airways, in an interview to the "Associated Press."

No mishap involvolving the slightest injury to any of the many passengers who have flown on the Atalantas has occurred, and the performance of these excellent aircraft in good wheather and in bad has been of the very highest order

Aviation circles hold that both the Indian Trans-Continental Airways and the Imperial Airways may well be proud of their record.—A. P.

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists, or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER TRADE MARK CASE JUDGMENT

Agreeing with the defence contention that the prosecution was time-barred inasmuch as no prosecution for infringement of trade mark could be instituted after the expiry of three years from the date of the infringement or after one year of the discovery of the infringement, whichever period expired first, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawallah, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, acquitted on Tuesday evening Chotalal Amarchand, proprietor of Messrs R. Chotalal and Company, and of the Sanghavi Pharmaceutical Works, Bombay, of the charge of infringing the trade mark of Woodward's Gripe Water, preferred against him by the Secretary of G. Griffiths and Co., Ltd., the agents for Woodwards.

TOO LATE

In this case, it was evident, His Worship said, that the accused had been manufacturing since October 1931, and the prosecution was launched in December 1934.

The case against the accused was that the general scheme get-up and packing adopted by the accused for his goods were an imitation of that adopted by Woodwards in connection with their products, and was intended to deceive the public that they were purchasing Woodward's Gripe Water.

The accused pleaded "not guilty".

The Magistrate acquitted him as already stated.

Mr. C. M. Eastly, of Messrs Little and Co., Solicitors, prosecuted and Mr. Kantilal Thakore defended the accused.

"TELEVISION ROUND THE CORNER"

(Continued from Page 3).

grammes by means of ultra-short wave wireless relay transmitters.

DOES AMERICA LEAD?

Mr. Sarnoff declared that the United States is further advanced in television than any other country, but admitted that many technical problems remain to be solved before the television broadcasting as a public service can be offered even over a limited territory. As to the present status of the art, Mr. Sarnoff explained that the degree of detail obtainable "is somewhat comparable in its limitations to what one sees of a parade from the window of an office building or of a world series baseball game from a nearby roof or of a championship prize-fight from the outermost seats of a great arena."

If this is the best that American television has to offer, and if America is really farther advanced than any other country, then the prospects of television as entertainment, do not appear to be over-bright at present. However, a start must be made sometime, and it may be argued that broadcasting, as entertainment, was not so hot when that art was first introduced to the public. On the other hand, general technological development has progressed so far in the meantime that the public is now much more critical, and may not take kindly to a view of the Cup Final" from a nearby roof."

However, Mr. Sarnoff is at least maintaining his reputation for enterprise, and is to be congratulated on his bold step, which 'somebody' had to be the first to take in the United States sooner or later.—"Wireless World."

Hubback For Orissa Governorship?

RANCHI, Oct. 22.

It is understood that Mr. J. A. Hubback, Executive Councillor, is proceeding on leave shortly and Mr. P. C. Tallents who has arrived here from Delhi is succeeding him.

Though no official announcement has yet been made Mr. Hubback is expected to return in April next as Governor of the new province of Orissa.—A. P.

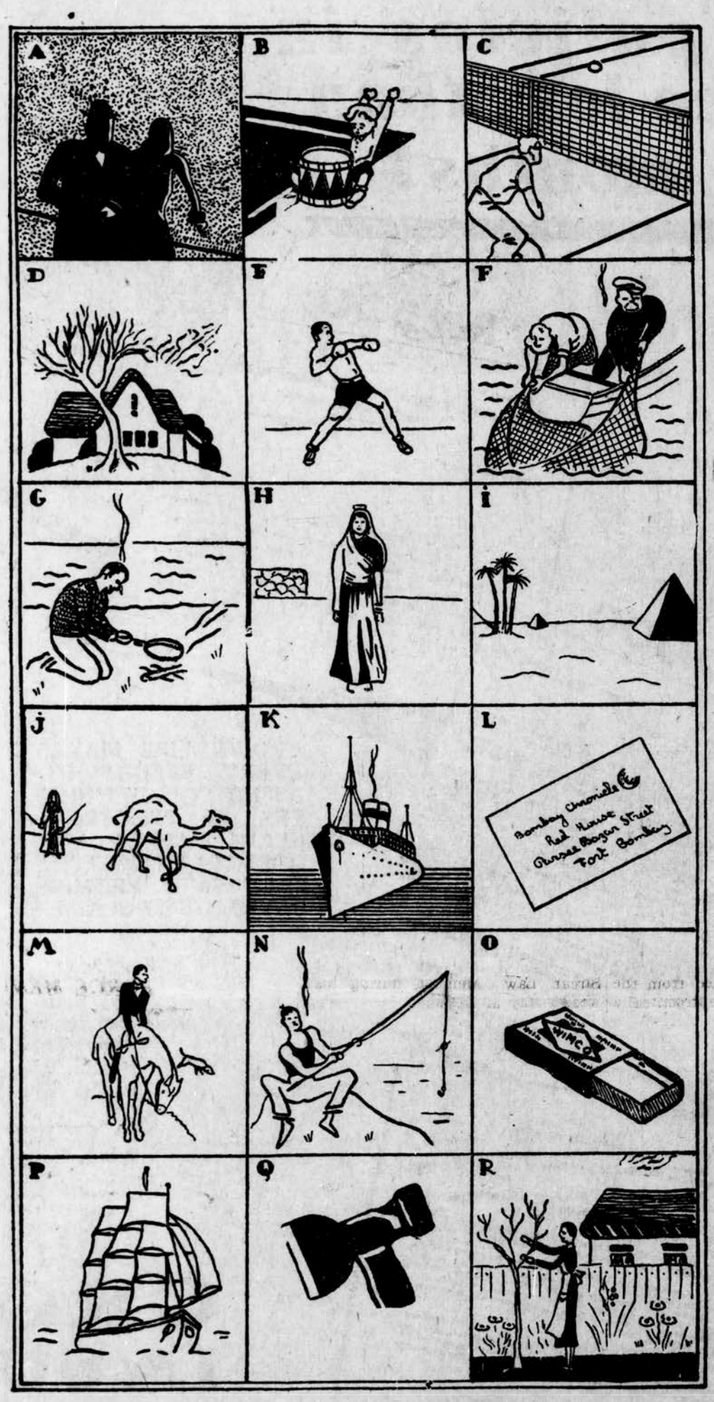
Baroda Millowners And Port Problem

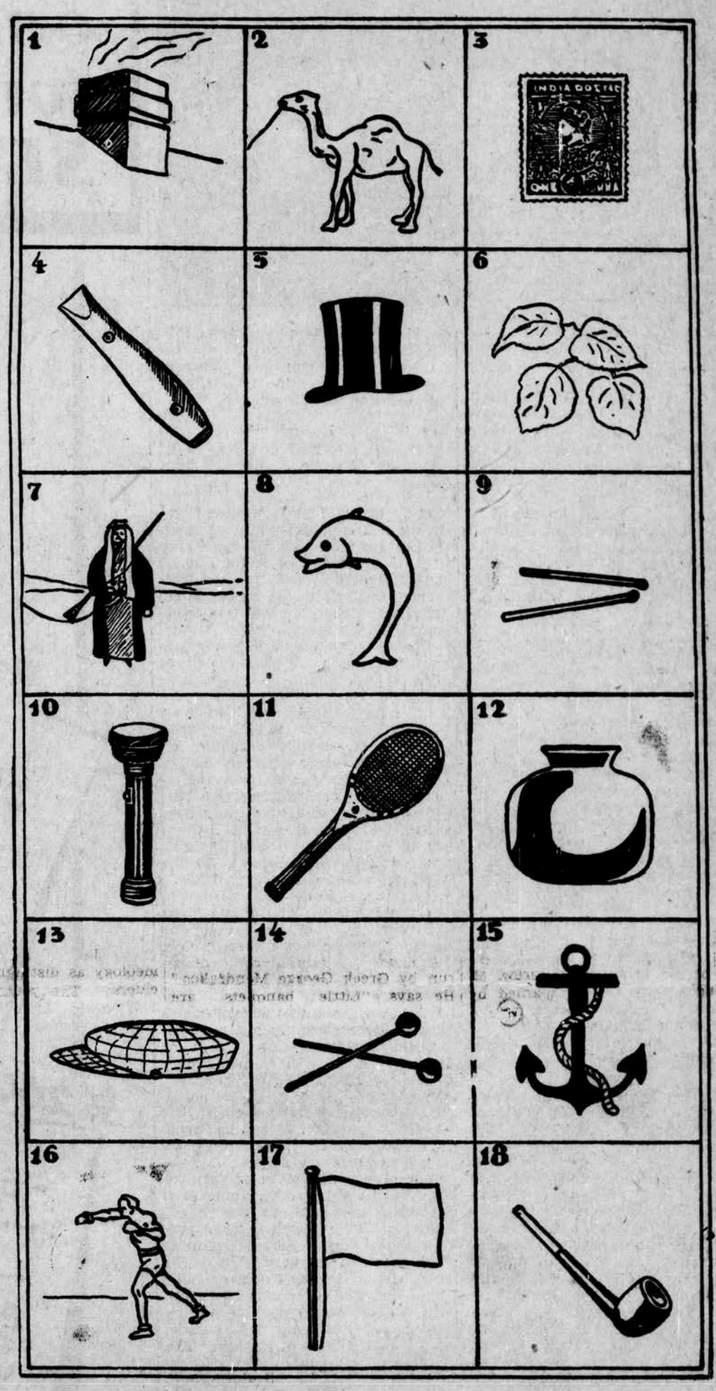
(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, (by mail)

At the meeting of the Baroda Millowners' Association held on Sunday last, Mr. Bhailal D. Amin presiding, discussed the development of port problem and industrial condition of the State. He urged the Government of Baroda to help them in getting necessary concessions from the railway regarding special rates, which were obtained by Bombay and Ahmedabad. He pleaded for representation in the Advisory Committee of B. B. and C. I. Railway. He stated that if efforts would be made to bring goods to Navsari district by opening the ports of Billimora and Navsari, it would not only be beneficial to the State but to the whole of Gujarat. He also referred to the Mody-Lees Pact and the Italo-Abyssinian conflict. He urged Government to grant direct representation to the association in all places like Dharasabha, Municipality, Railway etc. etc. He urged all members to widen the nature and scope of the Association to make it more effective and useful.

"Complete The Picture" Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200





In this interesting competition you are asked to complete the pictures in the series on the left marked A, B, C by taking the help of the illustrations on the right numbered 1, 2, 3.
Each picture on the left is lacking in some details which you have to complete from the pictures shown on the right. For instance picture "H" on the left shows a milkmaid and illustration No. 12 on the right provides the vessel. You have, therefore, to enter No. 12 against "H" in the entry coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 20th and 27th October and 3rd November, 1935.

Closing Date 6th November, 1935.

ANOTHER DIVALI FIRE WORK FATALITY

Boy's Shirt Catches Fire From "Fairy-Light

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Another fatality due to "Divali Fire-works," formed the subject of the City Coroner's inquiry, today.

A Hindu boy named Shridar aged 7, the evidence showed, was burning a cracker, named "Fairy Light," yesterday in his residence at D'Sliva Road, Mahim.

The sparks of the "Fairy Light" sprang up and came in contact with his shirt, with the result that the shirt caught fire and the boy sustained burns over his chest and hands.

He died in the K.E.M. Hospital, last night.

The father of the boy, a clerk in the Municipality, giving evidence before the City Coroner, stated that he received information in his office that his son had sustained burns and that he had been removed to the hospital.

Rushing to the hospital, the father gathered from his son that he (the boy) received burns while he was burning a "fairy light."

The City Coroner recorded a verdict of death due to shock from burns accidentally sustained from "Divali Fire-Works."

Thana Catholic Association

The third annual general meeting of the Thana Catholic Association was held in the Parish School Hall on Sunday last.

After the report and accounts for the year 1934-35 were read and adopted and other items on the agenda gone through the election of the Managing Committee by ballot took place and the following were duly declared elected.

Messrs. J. V. Almeida, Louis Almeida, Andrew Pereira, Frank Rebello, A. C. Hendricks, Edwin Rodricks, T. V. M. D'Mello, W. Rodricks, Eddy M. Alvares, Edwin Rebello, N. Pereira, S. Azvedo J. Nunes and John Pereira.

Next came the election of the office-bearers: Mr. J. V. Almeida was elected the President, Mr. Andrew Pereira, Vice-President, Mr. A. C. Hendricks, Hony. Secretary and Mr. S. Azvedo Hony. Treasurer.

New Taxation In Delhi Cantoment

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

At the request of the military authorities and in order to balance expenditure from the Cantonment Fund on services rendered the Chief Commissioner proposes to impose a tax on all persons carrying on within the limits of New Contonment, Delhi, certain specified trades, professions, or dealings. It is provided that the tax shall not be levied on any person who, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, derives insufficient return from his or her occupation and has no other source of livelihood. It is provided further that the maximum tax leviable on any person carrying on more than one of the specified trades, professions, or dealings shall not exceed Rs. 12/-.—A. P.

DHARWAR D. L. B. CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, (By Mail).

The Dharwar District Local Boards' Conference commenced on Sunday morning in the Municipal Hall under the presidentship of Mr. M. J. Desai I.C.S., Collector of Dharwar. Delegates representing various village Panchayats, Taluka Local Boards, District Local Board and Municipalities in this district attended the meeting besides some district officers. Mr. S. S. Naik, Secretary of the Bombay Local Self-Government Institute, also attended the Conference.

The conference began at 9 a.m. when Mr. A. F. I. Pathan, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, made an introductory speech. Then Mr. M. J. Desai delivered his presidential address after which three sub-committees were formed. The Municipalities sub-committee with Mr. Pathan as its chairman, the Local Boards sub-committee with Rao Bahadur B. L. Patil as its Chairman and the village Panchayats sub-committee with Mr. B. R. Tamhotad as its chairman were formed in which some resolutions were passed after great discussion.

The open Conference again began at 4 p.m. when discussion on resolutions suggested by the sub-committees took place. The President then made concluding remarks and thanked the delegates for having taken active interest in the Conference. After a vote of thanks to the President as well as to Mr. S. S. Naik, the Conference came to an end.

Chief Justice To Visit 'Nagar

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMADNAGAR, (By Mail).

It is learnt that Chief Justice Sir John Beaumont, is arriving at Ahmednagar, along with his wife, in connection with his official and inspection duty, on 23rd instant.

The same evening Khan Bahadur and Mrs. Dosab Eduljee Nagarwalla have arranged an "At-Home" at the Connaught House and later on the 24th, the members of the Bench and the Bar Ahmednagar District have arranged their own social and tea-party arrangements in his honour at the Vishram Bagh High School Hall.

News By Air Mail

FRENCH JOURNALIST'S VIOLENT ATTACK ON BRITAIN

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Oct. 15.

M. Henri Beraud was a well-known journalist of democratic convictions and a novelist of considerable talent until he joined the Fascist camp about two years ago, since when he has devoted his time to throwing mud at the Republic and at the President, M. Lebrun. Apparently M. Beraud has not been able to forgive M. Lebrun his loyalty to the Republican constitution and also his opposition to the reinstatement of M. Chiappe, the Fascist police chief, who, as it happens, is the brother-in-law of M. Carbuccia, the owner of "Gringoire"—the weekly which is M. Beraud's habitual medium of expression. In this paper on Friday last he published an article on England which confirms the theory that the French Fascist spirit is fundamentally hostile to England, to the League of Nations, and to all that is democratic (says the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian"). And it is this Fascist spirit (with which too many influential people in France are affected which accounts for the hesitation of France's policy in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute.

M. Beraud, now a worshipper of Signor Mussolini, was only a few years ago a violent enemy of Italian Fascism, and the "Petit Parisien," for which he wrote a series of articles from Italy, was prohibited in that country on their account. M. Beraud's article, which occupies the six columns of the front page of "Gringoire" (which claims a circulation of 600,000 or 700,000) is called "England must be reduced to slavery". The following are characteristic passages from the article:—

"Mussolini knows now what the "traditional friendship between England and Italy" means. He must have realised that in relation to Italy, and in relation to every other country, John Bull has only one policy—that is the policy of its bankers and businessmen, and that the rights and needs of other people are of no more importance to the City of London than the skin of a bear.

M. Beraud tells us how Sir John Simon went to Berlin on June 17 and signed a naval pact with Herr Hitler on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. M. Beraud's story is accompanied by "genuine" dialogues between Sir John Simon and Herr Hitler, and in his summing up he says, among other things:

The friendship of England is the cruellest gift that the gods can give any nation. When I see England maintaining, with the Covenant of the League in one hand and the Bible in the other, that she wishes to support the right of small nations I can only say that she is doing it in her own interests. In France only M. Flandin and the hall porters are pro-English.

THE STORY OF A MEDAL.

The "Daily Express" New York correspondent retails the following story. It is the story of Amelia Earhart, the famous airwoman, General Giuseppe Castruccio, former Italian Consul in Chicago, and a medal. Last spring the Italo-Balbo medal was conferred on Miss Earhart by the then Consul, who, in a very flowery speech, declared that the medal was the tribute of his Government to the world's outstanding airwoman. It bore an inscription: "Conferred on Amelia Earhart by the Italian Government. May 23, 1935." Apparently, however, Mussolini had not been consulted in the matter. Miss Earhart recently received a letter from General Castruccio, who was at great pains to explain that the medal was not an official gift at all. In fact, as he remarked, "it is a gift of my personal devotion—please keep it."

Returning the medal, Miss Earhart said that it would hardly be proper, for a young married woman to accept such a gift from a consul she hardly knew. After which there were two departures—the medal to Rome and ex-Consul Castruccio to the consulate at Sao Paulo, Brazil. Miss Earhart only wants to forget the whole incident, but her husband is extremely indignant. "We both feel," he said, "that the medal was withdrawn because of the anti-feminist creed of the Italian Government. Mussolini believes the only place for women is in the nursery."

IN ABYSSINIA NOW.

A columnist in a daily newspaper says that news-hawks in Abyssinia seem unanimous in deciding that they have never struck more difficult, unattractive story to cover. Dirt, weather, graft, and disease are among many discomforts helping to form their favourite mental picture; 'the view of Jibuti from stern of homebound steamer.' One London news-hawk in Addis has developed hypochondria so badly that he has special disinfectant oil bath twice a day, rushes home to have extra one if accidentally touched by native. Another news-hawk is lying seriously ill; and another—an American—died last week. O. D. Gallagher of the "Daily Express" corps, tells us that there is a mild night-life in Addis. "Moat of it in the Imperial Hotel, a ramshackle hotel run by Greek George Mendrakos." He says. "Little banquets are held in ante-rooms to which Abyssinian Government officials and certain members of the British Legation are invited. I heard the 'Bicycle Made for two' chorus issuing from lighted ground floor room the other night. Picked out women's voice from discordant bass male chorus. It belongs to one of the leaders of the female diplomatic set. Party gained gaiety as night sped on. Finished up with parlour games, and singing of 'K-K-K-Katie, Beautiful Katie.'." Among the interested audience, adds Gallaghar, were about dozen of Addis Ababa's now affluent taxi-drivers standing outside windows.

Booklets printed in Italy are being issued to Italians in Britain. These assert that if Italy had not launched the attack on Abyssinia, Britain eventually would have done so.

An address on vellum was presented to Dr. Martin, Abyssinian Minister in London by 2,000 demonstrators on Saturday last when they marched to the Legation to assure the Minister of their support of Abyssinia.

It Puts 'The Sign of the Cross' and "Cleopatra" In the shade
CECIL B. DeMILLE'S
Mightiest Production
"THE CRUSADES"
A Paramount Picture
All India Premiere
At PATHE
NOV. 2nd
Booking open. Ph. 41561 or Roses

Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist can't supply you write Muller MacLean Bombay.

Increase Of Crime In N. W. F. P.

PESHAWAR: Oct. 23.

A progressive increase in the number of murders is revealed in the Provincial Crime Report for September, when 49 murders were committed as against 45 in September last year. The number of murders reported during the first nine months of 1935 is 395 as against 379 for the corresponding period last year. In most of the cases only a slight provocation led to the crime, the main causes being blood feuds, outrage on women's modesty or against children.—A.P.

Thakkar Visits Assam

Mr. A.V. Thakkar, General Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh, arrived Golaghat, Upper Assam, on 18th inst. for inspection work in Assam. He inspected two Harijan schoo's of Farkating and Kamarbandha, visited sweepers, Mochis' colonies of Golaghat and fishermen's village across Dhansari river and talked to the Municipal President for opening a co-operative society for sweepers.

On his way here from Delhi he stayed for six days in Calcutta, where he had a busy time.

YOUTH TO THE FORE

Resurrect India's Glorious Past

NARIMAN'S CALL TO BANGALORE STUDENTS

(From Our Correspondent)
BANGALORE, (By Mail)

A stirring appeal to the youth of India to equip themselves to be patriots and fit citizens of this ancient and glorious land of ours, was made by Sjt K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, who addressed a gatheding of University students on 21st instant at the Intermediate College hall.

Sjt. Nariman made a scathing criticism of the present system of Education in India and appealed to the youths to get rid of inferiority complex which dominated the youth at the present day. Education was meant to equip young men and women to be patriots and citizens of the land. Whenever the time came for struggle, the youth should be prepared. Education should not mean only academical attainment. Real education should equip the youth for future citizenship, but unfortunately this aspect was sadly lacking in the present educational system. Several responsible persons, including Governors and Education Ministers admitted that the present system of education was not such as it ought to be. Only they did not put their ideas as bluntly as the speaker and some others put it.

DROP INFERIORITY COMPLEX

Sjt. Nariman said that he would appeal first and foremost to the youth to develop character. He said he must confess, as all others generally must, that unfortunately in India, they always noticed a feeling of inferiority complex. From his experience of the youth all over the country, the speaker felt convinced that the Indian youths were as good, if not better, than the youths of any other country in the world. This self-consciousness on the part of the youth of the country, would enable them to get rid of that inferiority complex.

MILITANT YOUTH

So far as the youths in the country were concerned Sjt. Nariman felt happy that luckily the canker of communalism was not noticeable. The youth represented a distinct class, having a separate ideology as distinguished from the elders. The youth represented a progressive mentality, a revolutionary mentality. They wanted change. They were militant. The elders were calculating, sometimes over-wise (laughter).

He would appeal to the youth not to recognise any communal, sectarian or provincial spirit. Let the elders quarrel about these. The objective of the youth ought to be somewhat very different. In order that the youth should cultivate that objective, they should have a certain type of mentality.

VANGUARD OF PROGRESS

Sjt. Nariman asked why the youth of the country who possessed as good a martial spirit as the youth of any other country, had not yet played their part in the evolution of India? He reminded the youth that they should not confine their vision to the tip of their noses. They should look beyond. All the world over, they noticed that the youth formed the vanguard of progress. All sorts of pioneering work in countries like Russia and China had been undertaken by the youth. To this extent, he regretted, the youth in India had not yet played their part.

DEFECTIVE EDUCATION

The young men were blamed, Sjt. Nariman continued that they were not up to the mark. It was no use of blaming the youth. Something was defective in the system of education they received. A system of education which was designed to perpetuate foreign domination did not instil into the minds of the youth any spirit of service. Young men often stated that they studied only to get a job. Some ambitious young men wanted to become ministers, Dewans and the first Indian Governor of a Province (laughter). The Indian youth took a deplorably interested view of life. What was the difference, then between men and animals? Even among animals, there were some aristocratic animals, e.g., race-horses, (laughter). Race-horses were looked after better than the children of aristocratic people. Sometimes these race-horses earned much more than educated men.

"CULTURED SLAVES"

Proceeding Sjt. Nariman regretted that in educational institutions, the lives of great Indians were not taught. Students were asked to read the life of Henry VIII and the pupils had to know how many wives he had or how many lovers Queen Elizabeth had (laughter). But the imparting to students of the life of Mahatma Gandhi or Tilak was considered a dangerous thing. The life of Mahatmaji was being sermonised and preached to American students. His picture adored many an English and American home. But in educational institutionns in India, the embossing of a picture of Gandhiji was considered a dangerous thing. He would cite the incident that happened in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institue, Bombay. The present day Universities produced only "cultured slaves".

INDIA'S HERITAGE

Sjt. Nariman spoke next about the glory of ancient India and asked the students just to pause and consider that picture and the present position of India. It was really a tragedy to see that India, the seat of ancient civilization and which produced great world teachers, was at the present moment under fodeign domination. The civilization which existed in India about 7,000 years ago appealed to young and old alike. England was not born then. But,at the present day, the tables were turned and India was being taught. The youth of the country must feel the tragedy of the situation.

"Once you realise the tragedy of the situation, once the national consciousness and national pride is pricked and that self-respect is awakened in you," Sjt. Nariman continued, "then no propaganda is necessary. Once you feel the humiliation of the present and the greatness of the past, then you feel what you were and what you are to-day. It is your privilege and responsibility to preserve the noble heritage. Equip yourself for some sort of service."

In conclusion, Sjt. Nariman referred to the appalling illiteracy in the land and appealed to the youth to tackle this problem of the liquidation of illiteracy. The real India was in the villages and the masses had to be educated. At the present day, in the Indian villages, death was a great relief and birth a burden. Such was the appalling state of affairs. The educated youth could do a lot to educate the villagers. The speaker exhorted the youths to follow the advice given by Babu Rajendra Prasad, the worthy President of the Indian National Congress.

With a few remarks from Prof. L. Rama Rao, the President of the University Union, under whose auspices the address was dalivered, the meeting came to a close.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Kania, who arrived by M. V. "Conte Rosso" on Wednesday morning.

RADIO STATION AT MADRAS

Mr. Fielden To Make Inspection Tour

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.

Sir Frank Noyce during his recent visit by air to South India will be accompanied by Mr. Fielden, Controller of Broadcasting, who will inspect the site and other arrangements in connection with the Broadcasting station at Madras and also examine the possibility en route of a central station at Nagpur and see the working of the station at Hyderabad (Deccan) and talk matters over with authorities of the Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Sarat Bose As Sir N. Sircar's Guest

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.

Mr. Sarat Bose who arrived here last night is the guest of Sir N.N. Sircar, Law Member, during his week's stay at Delhi.

One Palakdhari Kalwar belonging to north Calcutta has been declared an Arms Smuggler under section 7 of the Bengal Smuggling of Arms Act, 1934, and has been ordered to leave Calcutta for thirty years.—United Press.

VILLAGERS FIGHT ROBBERS

One Of Gang Killed In Encounter

MADRAS, Oct 22.

A Tinnevelly message says that one man was killed in a clash between the villagers and the Tinnevelly gang of robbers who entered the house of an oil Manager in south Vigianarayanam at dusk on Friday. The intruders it is stated bolted the doors from inside and threatening the inmates, removed all the jewels. One woman slipped through a backdoor and informed the villagers who coming in large numbers surrounded the house. A regular fight ensued between the villagers and the robbers one of whom was killed while the others escaped.—A. P.

RED CROSS AID TO FRONTIER FORCE MEN

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22.

The Indian Red Cross Society, has issued the following press communique:—

After the recent operations of the Mohmand Force on the Frontier, the Rawalpindi District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, hearing that 600 convalescent sepoys were in camp, called an emergency meeting and within 24 hours supplied tea, sugar fresh vegetables, soap, towels, books magazines and games to the camp, and opened a recreation room for the convalescent sepoy, most of whom had recently been in action. The Indian Military Hospitals is also being supplied with gramophones, magazines and hospital comforts for the sick and wounded.

For the British troops, a request was telegraphed to the Bengal Provincial Branch, which promptly sent books, magazines, games, footballs, and playing cards. The Military Division of this Branch sends literature regularly to troops on the Frontier.—United Press.

ONE YEAR FOR STEALING SWORD FROM STATUE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

Muhummud Hossain was convicted to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 411 I.P.C. for receiving and retaining a bronze sword which was stolen from the statue of Lord Roberts in the Maidan on the night of the 14th instant and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The value of the sword which weighed about one maund is estimated at Rs. 300.

It may be recalled that several statues on the Maidan including those of Lord Kitchener, Lord Landsdowne and Lord Minto were similarly mutilated of late, the motive being the sale of the metal. —United Press.

RE-FLOATING OF "LINDENFELS"

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

Latest enquiries regarding the salvage operations in "Lindenfels" which went around near a mudpoint in the Hoogly river, show that upto last night nearly 5,000 tons of cargo were discharged, out of approximately 12,000 tons. Today again 2,000 tons were discharged, as a sequal to which the vessel re-floated by midday. It is yet unfit to move. Accordingly arrangements for further discharge of the cargo are being made.

The best part of the discharged cargo is in good condition and will be sent to the destination by another steamer.—United Press.

Four Years' Borstal For Possession Of Arms

RANGOON: Oct. 23.

The District Magistrate to-day directed T.C. Paul (18), who pleaded guilty to the charge of possession of four revolvers, two automatics and over 200 rounds of ammunition to be sent to the Borstal School, Thayetmyo, for a period of four years.

The Magistrate held that imprisonment would be unsuitable and that the youth was not beyond the scope of reformation, but would respond to a righting treatment.—A.P.

BOMBAY'S NEW ACT OF
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
Make Your Purchases from US
WE are the only Manufacturers of Wholesale Measures for Milk and Oil duly verified and stamped by Government.
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Pure Blood is HEALTH, VIGOUR and LIFE.
Impure Blood is the root cause of Skin Diseases, Boils, Rashes, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism. The poisons result in damage to the arteries, internal organs and premature old age. The direct way to health is by purifying the blood with Clarke's Blood Mixture.

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CLARKE'S ORIGINAL BLOOD PURIFYING MEDICINE BLOOD MIXTURE
Local Agents: CAMA NORTON & CO., Meadows Street, Bombay.

Knocked Down Three And Disappeared

Police Searching For Driver Of Car That Caused Death Of Milkman Near Vile Parle

A motor vehicle after knocking down three pedestrians, on the road leading to Vile-Parle village, on Sunday morning disappeared.

Neither the vehicle nor the driver has been traced, but one of the pedestrians, a milkman, died in the J. J. Hospital, on Tuesday.

The name of the deceased is Sadhu Musai, a "Pardeshi", selling milk in Vile-Parle village.

Another milk vendor working in the stable with Sadhu Musai, giving evidence before the City Coroner, to-day, stated that he received information that three "pardeshis" were crying on the road.

He made for the spot and saw the three milkmen, lying on one side of the road.

They had been badly injured and Musai was unconscious. Alghoo Singh, complained to witness that they had been knocked down by a motor-car and that the driver had stopped the car, after the accident and dragged them to the side of the road from the centre.

The driver, then, drove away.

Witness subsequently lodged a complaint with the police.

The death-report received from the Resident Medical Officer of J. J. Hospital, does not reveal the nature of injuries and the cause of death is not mentioned.

The Jury returned a verdict of death due to haemorrhage and fracture of the ribs. They, also, added a rider that the driver must have been driving the car in a very rash manner and thus knocked down three pedestrians.

"It is hoped," the Jury added, "that the culprit will be traced and dealt with according to law."

CLEANEST CITY IN INDIA

Hyderabad Compares Favourably With Any Big Town In Europe

Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizam, is probably the cleanest city in India, according to Rai Saheb Chuni Lall, the General Manager of the Bombay Talkies Ltd., who has now returned to Bombay from Hyderabad where he had gone in connection with the release of the film "Jawani-ki-Hawa."

The civic consciousness of the people of Hyderabad, said the Rai Saheb in an interview to a "Chronicle" representative, was highly developed and this was noticeable in the modern aspect of the city, which could compare very favourably with any big town in Europe.

The roads are well cemented, and at every street corner there are small parks for the use of the public. It is also one of the richest cities in India, and there are a great many citizens who possess large estates yielding an income of eight or ten lakhs a year.

Film-Minded Public.

The town and State of Hyderabad offer exceptional facilities for film production. There are beautiful locations and other resources which should enable an enterprising concern to produce good films much cheaper than would be possible elsewhere.

Another point that struck the Rai Saheb was that the public of Hyderabad was very much film-minded. Even the richer classes and high-placed officials are regular visitors of the cinemas. And it is noteworthy that the prices of admission are higher than at other places, ranging from 6 annas to 3 rupees, the most popular seats being Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 classes. The people do not take any advantage of free passes but like to pay for their seats.

SACRILEGE AT MAHIM CHURCH

Silver vases and silver rods valued at Rs. 300, were stolen from a Church at Cadell Road, Mahim, last night

No trace of the culprits has been made so far.

The Mahim Police and the Bombay C.I.D. are investigating.

R. I. A. S. C. & SECRETARIATE EXAMINATIONS

The following books contain complete answers to question respective subjects set at competitive Examinations held for recruitment to I.A.S.C. and Imperial Secretariate (Typists & Routine Grade Clerks) for 1930-1934.

Handbook of precis writing by Mohan, B.A. and Principal Matthews, M.A. 2nd Edition. 200 PP. Rs. 1/8

Handbook of Elementary Mathematics by Mohan & Singha, B.A.B.T. 150 PP. Rs. 1/8

Handbook of proof correcting -/8/-

P. S. C. General Knowledge questions with Answers by J. A. Vatsyayana M.A. M.Sc., 3rd Edition 350 PP. Rs. 3

Handbook of Viva Voce by Principal Matthews 120 PP. 2nd Ed. Rs. 1/8

Handbook of Imperial Secretariate Examinations by University Record Holders pages 100. Rs. 1.

Ask your local bookseller or write to CAREERS, LAHORE.

KONKAN DEPRESSION WEAKENING

Causes Local Rain In Deccan

POONA, Oct. 23.

Depression off Konkan is moving northwards and weakening. It caused nearly general rain in Konkan and local rain in Deccan with a few falls in Mysore and Malabar. Bay depression intensified into storm and entered inland near Chittagong last night and caused widespread rain with locally heavy falls in Burma and Chittagong Coast. A few falls are also reported from Assam, Bihar, North Madras Coast and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—

Akyab 6 inches; Chittagong 5; Cox's Bazar 4; Tavoy and Minbu 2 each: Mergui. Myitkyina, Maymyo. Bhamo, Silchar, Karwar and Masulipatam 1-1/2 each; and Monywa, Gulbarga and Cuddapah 1 each.

FORECAST:

Rainfall will decrease in Chittagong and Arakan Coast and continue widespread in Upper Burma, Pegu and Tenasserim and will occur locally in Konkan and Deccan.—A.P.

STRAY SHOWERS IN CITY

Storm In Arabian Sea Causes Freakish Weather

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

The freakish weather which Bombay has been experiencing during the past few days accompanied by clouds and stray showers, is stated to be due to the distant effects of a depression in the Arabian Sea off the Malabar and Konkan coast.

A storm which started in the Bay of Bengal during the last week-end, weakened as it passed through the coast and caused the depression.

Surprise showers in the city took many pedestrians unawares. Last night there was quite a violent wind amounting almost to the dimensions of a gale.

October is usually dry in Bombay, and sultry weather is witnessed to-day.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 23-10-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +040 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 96.0 degrees (6.9 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.9 deg. (2.8 above normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 23-10-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.1 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.70 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Hyderabad Prince Recovering From Polo Fall

(From A Correspondent).

HYDERABAD, Oct. 21.

Maj. Gen. Azamjaha, Crown Prince of Hyderabad is rapidly recovering from the effects of his fall at Polo on 17th October.

TRAGIC FALL FROM TRAIN

Young Student Cut To Pieces By Light Engine Near Dadar

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

A young student was cut to pieces under an electric train between Dadar and Matunga, on B. B. & C. I. Line, yesterday.

The station-master at Dadar and a motor-man, at the inquest to-day believed that the student must have fallen from a "fast train" and became unconscious. But when he regained consciousness he must have crawled across the track and in doing so, must have been cut up by a light engine which passed along the line, five minutes later.

The theory is that the Light Engine goes, tender foremost, and so cannot see any object lying across the line.

A student of the Fergusson College and a brother of the deceased, stated that M. A. Navalkar, his brother, had gone to Bombay to make some purchases They were residing at Khar.

While returning to Khar in the evening, witness saw his brother boarding the train at the Grant Road station; but witness seated elsewhere with his friend.

The motor man testified that the train was a fast one and did not stop at any intermediate stations between Grant Road and Bandra.

When the train reached its destination, a passenger from the same train informed him that a man had fallen from the train between Dadar and Matunga. The motor-man in turn converted this information to the station-master at Bandra.

Then inquiries were set on foot.

The station-master from Dadar also gave evidence.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury.

Stabbed To Death In Quarrel Over Loan

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The frantic cries of people that a Madrasi had been murdered near Dharavi Chouki, brought a teacher in Dharavi School, to the spot where he discovered his own uncle lying in a pool of blood dead.

The name of the deceased is Raman Madan.

A few minutes later, a telephonic message from Dharavi Chowki to the Mahim police resulted in officers rushing to the scene of the murder.

The police found the victim had received several stab-wounds and a knife plunged in the nape of his neck.

The body was immediately removed to the morgue.

The City Coroner opened an inquest on the body to-day.

Santhanraj Perumall, a teacher in a Roman Catholic Church, Dharavi, giving evidence, said that Raman was a distant uncle of his.

"Last night," he said, "there was a cry that a Madrasi had been murdered. He followed the crowd which had repaired to the spot.

Then witness saw his uncle lying dead on the road.

"When the body was brought to the morgue, resumed witness, "I saw the back portion of a knife embedded in his neck."

"The blade was not visible," he added, "and the doctors subsequently pulled it out."

Witness further stated that his relative was without employment for about a year and that he was living on the charity of his friends.

A Dharavi resident who had received the news of his father's death yesterday morning was arrested in the night on a charge of murder in the above case.

After he and a companion had toddy at Dharavi last night, they were wending their way home when Soliappa Nakamuthu met a debtor of his and demanded back Rs. 2. Raman Madan, however, refused and said that he had paid interest more than the capital.

Enraged at this, Soliappa is alleged to have caught hold of Raman's Dhoti when Raman pushed him aside. Thereupon Salum Muthiah Muthu-Narappan, his companion, is alleged to have slapped him with a leather whip and then slashed him several times all over the body with a knife

Raman died soon after and Soliappa and Muthukarappan were taken into police custody.

They were remanded at the Dadar Court for 14 days.

The inquest was adjourned to October 23.

Doctors and nurses at the Botkinski Hospital in Moscow have pledged themselves to learn parachute jumping, so that they can fly to urgent medical cases in remote areas where there are no suitable landing places.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay Wednesday,

Isamalli Mahomed, charged with the murder of woman named Padmabai, wife of Mustappa, on Sept. 9 last, was committed to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court by Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day.

Mahomed Siddigai and Mahomed Isaq, charged with theft of a gold necklace from the neck of a girl, aged (7) were put up before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, and were remanded into custody for a week.

Three days back the father of the girl lodged a complaint in the Agripada Police Station that his daughter was missing.

Two days later the girl was found but the necklace was missing from her person.

Police are making enquiries.

The Bombay Police arrested on October 14th Ghanshyamdas Lala Chhaturam, an up-country Hindu, who was wanted by the Delhi Police in connection with the theft of a revolver and 24 rounds of ammunition.

He was arrested by the police at the General Post Office when he went there to receive his letters.

On the application of the Police, the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, ordered the accused to be transferred back to Delhi to take his trial there.

The story of an unsuccessful attempt to evade arrest by jumping into the sea at the Bombay Harbour was narrated by the Yellow Gate Police to-day in applying for the remand of Sherbahadur Meyerdin, a Muslim.

It was stated that in the course of an altercation with another person on Tuesday Meyerdin whipped up a penknife and stabbed him.

Then he jumped into the sea and swam to another Bunder, where unfortunately for him, he was arrested by the Constable on duty.

Meyerdin was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 25.

The New Dilavar Hindu Hotel at Khetwadi Main Road was raided last night and 3 persons were arrested and several alleged satta chits and marked coins were seized.

At the Girgaum Court to-day they were remanded on a bail of Rs. 100 till November 4.

A horse stable at Jetha Ladha Building, C. P. Tank, was also raided and two packs of cards and Rs. 20 cash were seized.

Seven persons arrested in the raid were bailed out in the sum of Rs. 50 at the Girgaum Court to-day.

One more person has been arrested in connection with the Colaba Sandal procession stabbing outrage which occurred on the 13th instant.

Akbarkhan Atamahomed, the arrested man was remanded today at the Esplanade Court till the 6th Nov. on a charge of stabbing two pipers with a pen-knife.

When the pipers reached a congested lane, they stopped music, whereupon they are stated to have been assaulted by Alli Saloo (now in Police custody). On their attempting to run away, it is alleged that Atamahomed stabbed them with a pen-knife.

Pending the arrest of another culprit in the case, the accused was remanded as stated.

A daring attempt at robbery, after waylaying a Hindu woman who had come to Bombay recently from her native place in the Ratnagiri district, was made in broad daylight yesterday in Queen's Road, Bombay.

The woman was walking along Queen's Road towards Charni Road Railway Station in the afternoon to see a patient at Dr. Desai's Hospital, when it is stated she was suddenly waylaid by a man.

The man, it is alleged, caught hold of a necklace of gold beads the woman was wearing and tried to snatch it off. The woman, however, managed to clutch the lower end of the necklace and held to it tenaciously, while at the same time she screamed for help.

Foiled in his nefarious attempt the culprit let go the ornament and made a dash for escape. He was chased and arrested by the public and handed over to the police.

Mansingh Lakmal, the arrested man, who is believed to be a "Waghri" will be charged by the Lamington Road police with attempt at robbery at the Girgaum Police Court to-day.

Struggled With Thief

According to the story told in the Girgaum Police Court to-day the alleged thief rushed from behind and caught hold of the woman's necklace, but the lady too had her hand at it and a fierce struggle ensued. The lady was dragged a short distance.

Meanwhile her companions had raised an alarm and two passers-by arrested the jewel-snatcher before he could escape.

Pending enquiries. Karson Lakhma was remanded in custody till November 6.

RADICAL POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Sreenivasa Iyengar Invited To Preside

The date of the Bombay Radical Political Conference has been fixed for November, 3.

Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar of Madras, ex-president of the Congress, has been approached by the convenors to preside over the conference.

So far 200 persons have been enrolled as members of the Reception Committee and subjects that will be discussed by the Conference are the attitude towards War and the Indian Reforms.

ALLAHABAD 'VARSITY MUSIC CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, October 22.

Brisk preparations for the Allahabad University Music Conference are afoot. The Conference opens on October 27 at 5 p.m. It is understood that the Raja Saheb of Gauripur (Assam) will preside Mr. Harrop, Director of Public Instruction, U. P., will open the All-India Music Competition on October 24, while Mr. Harper, Commissioner, Allahabad, will distribute prizes on October 30.

Among the distinguished delegates arriving shortly for the Conference are Maharajkumar of Mymensingh, Mr. D. K. Lahiri Chowdhri, M.L.A., Kumar Saheb of Panjhgachhic, Kumar Jatindra Kishore Ajhavaya Chowdhry of Murktacachha and B. K. Ghose, millionaire of Calcutta.

An unemployed Gurkha, named Sundersingh Jitsingh, is alleged to have got tired of his life and tried to put an end to it by taking a tola of opium.

He was picked up unconscious by the Gamdevi police at the Mahalakshmi Sea Face yesterday afternoon and removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

His condition is reported to be bad.

INDIGENOUS NEWS-AGENCY FOR JAPAN

TOKYO (By Air Mail.)

Representatives of 19 leading newspapers have joined hands with the Japan Broadcasting Association to form what is perhaps the biggest news-agency in the East, untramelled by any contract or entangling alliance with foreign news-agencies.

Hitherto though Japan has exercised a rigid supervisory control over the distribution of foreign news in Japan or the distribution of agency-news it had to get its news-items from agencies which could not be completely controlled. The new agency Domei Tsushin is backed by over a dozen leading Japanese papers.

The two leading news-agencies Rengo and Dempo Tshusin have intimated their willingness to co-operate with the new giant organisation. Uptil now all Japanese agencies have depended on foreign agencies for part of their information. The new agency proposes to set up its offices in all important centres.—United Press.

Radicals Dilate On Importance Of Radical Conference

A public meeting in connection with the Radical Political Conference was held on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 8 p.m. at Matunga near the Nappoo Hall.

Miss Maniben Kara presided. Messrs. Karnik and Joglekar spoke on the coming conference.

Miss Kara in her opening speech dwelt on the present political situation said, that, if the country was to progress towards the goal of independence the present programme of the Congress must be substituted for one that expressed the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the population.

Mr. Karnik said the constitution of the Congress must be democratised to take into its fold all the forces of national freedom.

Mr. Joglekar urged all to join the conference in large numbers and make it a success.

The meeting terminated at 9-30 p.m. after the usual slogans.

THE ASTHMATIC ATTACK

you must not neglect to treat in time, unless you wish to invite further complications—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Consumption, Pleurisy, Anaemias, and what not—all combined to undermine your health and hasten the end. With many, Asthma is a chronic complaint often made more chronic and sometimes worse by seeking immediate relief through patent medicines, injections, fumes etc.

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Bijapur Order For Mysore Iron Works

BIJAPUR: Oct. 23.

The Bijapur Municipal Borough having found that the steel rising main, laid about 20 years ago, having become badly corroded and undependable any longer, has recently decided, in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer, to the Government of Bombay, to renew it with cast iron pipes.

A contract for the supply of about 1,300 tons of 16 inch pipes, valued at about Rs. 1,40,000 has been placed with the Mysore Iron Works.

The laying work will commence immediately and the new cast iron main is expected to be put into service before the end of the current official year.—United Press.

Woes Of Indian Aborigines

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTIONS IN INDIA ACT

Rajen Babu Assures Congress Sympathy To Madras Deputation

MADRAS (By Mail)

A deputation on behalf of the people of the Excluded Areas in India (Agency Areas excluded from the operation of the Reforms and beyond the juridiction of Ministers) waited on Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, at "Sree Bagh", on the 19th inst.

Mr. P. Kodandaramiah of Polavarm led the deputation.

They submitted that thirteen million people inhabiting 2,07,900 square miles of the Excluded areas in India had suffered a great deal on account of constitutional barriers in the India Act of 1919 as also under the new Act of 1935. Provisions under special regulations were positively detrimental to the political awakening of the aborgine population living in those areas.

INVIDIOUS DINTINCTIONS

They further represented: Unfortunately the term 'Excluded Areas' has perpetuated the inferiority complex of our millions and we wish that such invidious distinctions of regulated and non-regulated areas may be abolished".

They added: "Aborgines are not only politically backward but are sinking under many economic disabilities over which they have no control. Their grinding poverty is borne by the fact that they have no food for four months in the year and have to live on wild fruits and roots during that period. Their primitive methods of agriculture, lack of irrigation and conveyance facilities have all contributed to their misery. The itinerant money-lenders and retail dealers have also been responsible for the wretchedness of these simple folk. In short, malaria, age-long illiteracy and economic exploitation have stood in the way of their social and economic progress.

PROGRESS BARRED

They concluded: There can be no peace if large tracts are segregated politacally from other parts of the country. We trust you will safeguard our body politic. There is no future for the excluded areas if you do not show facilities for political propaganda and economic uplift of the aborigines. We need your weighty assurance that our cause will not suffer in the hands of the Congress

PRESIDENT'S REPLY

Babu Rajendra Prasad gave a patient hearing to their representations. In the course of his reply, the Congress President said: "The Government of India Act is full of anomalies and objectionable features and it is not without reason that the Congress decided to reject the White Paper which became worse when it took the form of Government of India Bill". It became still worse when it emerged as Government of India Act.

The worst feature of the Act was no dobut the provision dealing with the Excluded areas. While nobody objected for safeguarding the rights of the aborgine people and while all would be happy to strive to raise and uplift the educational, social and economical conditions of the people of the Excluded areas they could not be persuaded to believe that the provision contained in the Act would really tend to improve their position or make their lives better.

CONGRESS SYMPATHY

Continuing he said the excluded Areas were mostly rich in mineral and other resources. It was, therefore, not nunatural for the Congress to be thoroughly dissatisfied with the provisions but they (the Congress) had found themselves helpless and they had interested themselves in a reform scheme but could not at the present stage state what they might do to comply with the representations made and avert the calamity that awaited the Excluded Areas. It was too early to say what the Congress would do or what programme it was going to adopt to implement the rejection of the reforms. In any decision they might arrive at, he assured the deputationists they would bear in mind the excluded areas and Congress would never be found wanting in its attempts to do what it could do to improve the lot of the people of the Agency Areas.—A.P.

Dr. Satyapal, the Punjab Congress leader, snapped at a Garden Party, given in his honour by the citizens of Lahore on Friday last.

TOWARDS NATION'S STRENGTH

Dr. Hardikar On Increasing Necessity For Physical Culture

(From Our Correspondent.)

DAVANGERE, Oct. 21.

Dr. Hardikar, President of the first anniversary of the Jawahar Vyayamshala along with Messrs. Hukerikar and Diwakar was welcomed on the platform by the President Mr. Rajanhalli Halappa and Mouneshwar, the organiser with a big crowd.

The party visited the Harijan quarters and addressed the Harijans, exhorting them to help themselves.

Mrs. Brijlal Nehru and Brhamachari Ramachandra who arrived this evening from Shimoga visited and addressed the Harijans and were pleased with Mr. Sharma's improvement work.

The anniversary function began at six in the evening on the spacious grounds outside the town. Dr. Hardikar the president, emphasised the necessity of attending to physical culture. We are weak nation he said, and therefore we must organise and discipline ourselves and become strong in body, mind and national character.

After a demonstration of physical feats the function came to a close.

HUBLI NEWS

Kshatri Swami's Visit

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, (By Mail.)

A variety entertainment was given by the local amatuers in the Mallikarjun Theatre on Saturday night in aid of the Indian Women's Aid Society of Hubli. Several Indian and Anglo-Indian men and women of position had taken part in the different items of the programme which included 17 items .

SHRI KSATRA JAGADGURU'S VISIT.

A large number of his Kshatri Disciples gathered together on the outskirts of the Town to receive and welcome the Shri Kshatri Jagadguru of Patagao Path who arrived here on Friday morning. The Jagadguru was later taken in procession through the main streets of the town to the accompaniment of band.

In the evening an address was presented to the Jagadguru in the Mallikarjun Theatre on behalf of the Hubli Kshatri Community by Mr. Ramachandrasa Pujari, Chairman of the Reception Committee. The occasion was also utilised for getting the Kshatri Samaj, a Kshatri communal association, inaugurated and blessed by him.

In replying to the address, the Jagadguru deplored the present disintigrated condition of the community and advised his disciples to initiate reforms and achieve progress in all directions religious, social, economic, and political. Every member of the community should strive to live up to the name and fame of their Kshatri forefathers.

The Jagadguru left Hubli on Sunday morning by car.

Democratic Swarajists To Meet At Chalisgaon

POONA, Oct. 22.

It has been decided to hold the annual conference of the members of Democratic Swaraj Party at Chalisgaon in Khandesh on 9th and 10th November to formulate their political policy. Mr. M. S. Aney, has consented to preside.

Mr. H. V. Pataskar, pleader, Chalisgaon has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

WARNING TO HINDUS

Jamshed N. R. Mehta On Dangers Of Caste Tyranny

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

Mr. Jamshed N. Mehta, ex-Mayor and prominent social worker, declared to the Associated Press:

"I had always entertained this fear and had even expressed it to Mahatma Gandhi orally and in writing. I had expressed it to several close friends of mine and therefore am not surprised. Day by day I was seeing visible signs. I was also noticing the attempts from at least five different sections of different religions to draw these so-called depressed classes within their fold.

"I do not anticipate that Harijans would follow the Doctor wholesale, but if the Hindus are not alert and do not make amends for their past actions, Dr. Ambedkar's attempts will ultimately succeed.

"I warn my Hindu friends that their methods must compel in the end this class of people to stray to other fields, notwithstanding all the efforts of persons like Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

"Provision of special arrangements for them such as special schools, villages, scholarships, temples etc. with a view to patronising them are more likely to keep them separate entity rather than achieve the object of bringing about harmony among Hindus. If Hindus are honest, let them accept this class as their equals, without any reservation."

POSITION BETTER.

Mr. Manilal Vyas, the secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, said that after the commencement of the Harijan movement, the condition of Harijans all over Sind has been quite satisfactory. He referred to instances at Rohri and Karachi where Harijans engaged as sweepers and others were better cared for while non-Harijan employees belonging to other communities remained in the same condition as before.—A.P.

ADVICE TO DR. AMBEDKAR

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

Karachi has not escaped the general stir created by Dr. Ambedkar's recent declarations.

The Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh, has convened a meeting to consider the situation arising out of this recent danger to Hinduism.

To placate the Harijans, an ingenious method has been talked about whereby it is sought to provide Harijans with the type of work now done by castemen and 'vice versa.'

The president of the Sangh Rao Bahadur Shivaratan Mahatta, declared in an interview to the Associated Press that when Mahatma Gandhi started the Harijan movement, he suggested the above procedure, but Gandhiji had asked him to wait for three years. Now that the three-year period is over, the president has addressed a letter to Gandhiji reminding him of his promise to reconsider the proposal.

If it was intercaste marriages that Dr. Ambedkar wanted as a means of uplifting the Harijans, Rao Bahadur Mohatta suggested that the Doctor should join the Jat Pat Torak Mandal started at Lahore by some fearless Hindus which was working satisfactorily.

If all manner of persuasion to keep the Doctor inside the Hindu fold should fail the president declared that he should be prevailed upon to embrace Sikhism. The Sikh headquarters at Amritsar would be informed accordingly.

He would however insist on the Doctor remaining inside the Hindu fold, for out of the 24 crores of Hindus, more than 15 crores had discarded untouchability. This means that in no other religion can the Doctor or his followers find greater amount of support or sympathy.

WELCOME CHANGE.

The result of the Harijan movement during the last three years has changed the whole outlook of Hinduism on the question of untouchability and a great change for the better is noticeable everywhere. In Sind particularly the opposition is confined to an infinitesimal minority of orthodox element. He was not sure that the Doctor would have a large number of supporters in his contemplated move.

He condemned the treatment meted out to Harijans at Kavitha village, but concluded that the Doctor should not blame Hinduism if he is determined to change his faith.

Five accused were sentenced to pay fines by the second Magistrate of Secunderabad on charges of keeping a common gaming house and betting on horse races.

DEAF AND DUMB ARTIST

Mr. Bepin Chowdhury, the deaf and dumb Indian artist, who graduated recently from the Royal College of Arts, London, of which he is now an Associate Member, arrived on Wednesday morning from England by s.s. "California."

CONVERSION IS NO CURE

Benares Harijan Mandal On Dr. Ambedkar's Nasik Speech

BENARES, Oct. 21.

Interviewed by a representative of the "United Press", Prof. Mukut Behari Lal, Secretary, Harijan Sevak Mandal, Benares, and a member of the U. P. Harijan Board, regarding Dr. Ambedkar's Nasik declaration, said:—

"Harijans have deep-rooted faith in Hinduism and most of them are not likely to respond to Dr. Ambedkar's exhortation to leave their religion. The issue of conversion will give harmful prominence to religious propaganda and controversy among Harijans, will weaken the Harijan forces and will divert public attention and energy to wrong channels.

CONVERSION IS NO CURE

"Mere conversion will fail to uplift Harijans. In Northern India Christian Doms and Muslim Mohtars do not differ much in their economic and social status from their Hindu compatriots. In Southern India Harijan converts to Christianity are not free from disabilities. It is gratifying to note that other Harijan leaders are opposed to Dr. Ambedkar's latest move.

"We must concentrate our energy on the uplift of Harijans. Efforts must be made also to reorganise the Hindu community on the basis of social justice, equality and brotherhood. This is essential to save the Hindu community from internal conflict and disintegration".—United Press.

TEMPLE ENTRY AND UNTOUCHABLES

Unmixed Issue Would Have Achieved Success, Says Deshpande

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK, Oct. 21.

Mr. Govindrao Hari Deshpande a local Congress leader, and supporter of Nasik Temple Entry movement said "From my personal experience I think Dr. Ambedkar was not correct when he said that the movement of Satyagraha for temple entry proved to be an utter failure. Although it could not obtain temple entry for the Harijans it went a long way to change the attitude of the most orthodox Sanatanists towards untouchability. As Mr. Rajbhoj of Poona has correctly observed, had the leaders of the temple entry Satyagraha kept their movement aloof from the controversy over the electorates and had not raised slogans while marching to and back from the Kala Ram temple, but observed perfect non-violence according to my opinion the results would have been far different. It would be too much to expect that a practice of centuries can be abolished in a few years. However, Dr. Ambedkar's presidential address and the resolution adopted at the Yeola Conference clearly indicate how life has become intolerable for the Harijans. We should accelerate our efforts towards blotting out untouchability root and branch.

Research Station At Sakrand

KARACHI, Oct. 22.

In order to convert the Research Station at Sakrand into a full-fledged agricultural centre in Sind, the Government, it is understood, have decided to add more essentials to it. In this connection it is learnt that nearly half a lakh of rupees have been sanctioned.

Very shortly residential quarters for non-graduate assistants, coolies, and store rooms will be built.—United Press.

Crippling Control Over China

HER OWN TROUBLES LEAVE HER LITTLE SCOPE FOR OUTSIDE POLITICS

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

Mr. J. N. Basu, the well-known Liberal leader of Bengal and an ex-President of the National Liberal Federation of India arrived here to-day by S.S. "Conte Verde" from Shanghai where he had been on a holiday tour.

On arrival interviewed by the "United Press" Mr. Basu said that his visit to China was purely for a holiday but not to study the problems of the Far East. But he added that from what little he saw and heard, it appeared to him that the people of China have begun to feel the difficulty of their position owing to the internal strikes and want of organisation.

He continued that the Central Government of China did not appear to have much control over the outlying provinces where local men who are in a position of authority were controlling the affairs irrespective of the view of the Central Government. But there appeared to be beginnings of solidarity. The National Government of China, the Republic of China, was making great endeavours to train the youth of the country.

ANNIVERSARY GAMES.

He further added, "There is a national University in Nanking, the capital of Republican China. There are large number of girl students in Nanking and other Universities. Sports and games are encouraged by the State. Large stadiums for various games have been erected at Nanking at State expense. Athletic games formed a part of the National celebrations which take place every year by about the 10th of October which is the anniversary day of the establishment of the Republic."

As to the question of Industrial advancement of China, Mr. Basu said, "The Chinese are keen businessmen but they have not yet succeeded in establishing large business organisations on modern lines. So far as China's relationship with Japan is concerned, the feeling against Japan was bitter until recently, but there is now a general desire specially in the North to come to terms with Japan specially on economic matters."

CRIPPLING CONTROL

As for the attitude of the people of China towards India, Mr. Basu said that the Chinese were too much engrossed with their own affairs to be interested in the politics of the countries like India whch do not concern them directly. But with the foreign settlements in some of the principal cities and with their Customs and Railways mortgaged to foreign capitalists, the Chinese have natural sympathy for all people who are trying to have control over their own political and economic affairs. The crippling effect of economic control from outside was bitterly felt by all the people of the whole of China.—United Press

PANDIT SHYAM SHANKAR DEAD

Former Jhalawar Minister

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE (by mail)

Pandit Shyam Shanker, whose death in London is reported by Reuter, was, for several years, associated with Jhalawar State in varied capacities. Before his elevation to the Foreign Ministership of the State, he was Private Secretary to the late Sir Bhawani Singh of Jhalawar who, had entrusted Pandit Shyam Shanker with the task of preparing memorials to Lord Hardinge and to the Marquess of Crewe (Secretary of State for India) for retrocession of the ceded territories which now form part of the Kotah State. The appeals were, however, in vain. The celebrated Indian Dancer, Uday Shanker, is the son of the late Pandit.

CRICKET FIXTURE

Cricket fixtures between Patiala's (Australian) XI and Central India XI have been arranged to be played at Indore from 15th to 17th December instead of January as originally planned.

Central India Residency Changes

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, (by mail)

Lt.-Col. Evans, Resident of Baroda, will take over charge of Jaipur Residency from Lt.-Col. L. E. Barton in the second week of November, while he goes to Nowgang in Central India as Resident.

Lt.-Col. Barton, who is also officiating Resident of Bharatpur will hand over charge of the Residency to Mr. Todd on 25th instant.

HINDU SABHA'S POONA SESSION

DELHI (By Mail.)

Brisk preparations are going on at Poona in connection with the next session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha which is to be held during the Christmas week. Much preliminary work has been done up till now. Mr. R. G. Bhide, General Secretary, A. I. Hindu Sabha, and Mr. R. S. Rajwade, toured all over Maharashtra and have been able to establish nearly 50 local Hindu Sabha branches with the help of local Hindu leaders. So far nearly 500 members of the Reception Committee have been enlisted.

At the last meeting of the Reception Committee Mr. N. C. Kelkar was unanimously elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee.

It has also been decided that along with the All India Hindu Mahasabha Conference an All India Women's Conference will also be held and work has commenced in that connection too.

It is understood that Mahatma Hansraj, the founder of the D. A. B. College, Lahore, and an Arya Samaj leader of Northern India, is being proposed for the Presidentship of the Poona Session.—A. P.

Berar Leader Satisfied With A. I. C. C. Resoluttions

(From A Correspondent)

AKOLA, Oct. 21.

Mr. Brijlal Biyani, the President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, returned yesterday from Madras after attending the meetings of the All-India Congress Committee.

Asked as to his opinion about the resolutions passed by the Committee, Mr. Biyani said that he was in complete agreement with the resolutions of the Working Committee subsequently accepted by the All-India Congress Committee.

WHAT ITALY HAS DONE IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY

Consul General's Communique

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

The Consul-General for Italy in the course of a communique says:—

Marshal Bodoglio and the Under-Secretary of State for Colonies Lessona have sent from Adowa the following telegram to the Duce.—"From Adowa which the valour of Italian soldiers has definitely conqured to our fatherland may our grateful deferent greetings reach Your Excellency."

In the territories occupied by the Italian troops the following proclamation has been brought to the knowledge of the people. "People of Tigre, where there is Italian Flag, there is liberty. Therefore slaves now in Tigre are free and buying and selling of slaves are prohibited. Those who contravene will be punished as transgressors of Government orders." (Signed) de Bono.'5

The Abyssinian chiefs continue to pour in the occupied territories for rendering submission. The first administrative measure taken in Aksum is nomination of indigenous local chiefs. Coptic clergy and Mussulmans have collectively rendered submission, so also Cagnasmach Aile Mariam, son of Degiac of Essaka region.

Distribution of foodstuff to native people has aroused general gratitude and proclamation for abolition of slavery has been received by everyone with happy understanding of the sense of justice which animates Italian authorities.—A. P.

P.

Proclaimed "Criminal Tribes"

KARACHI, Oct. 21.

In pursuance of his policy of repression of crime in the province the Commissioner-in-Sind, under the powers conferred on him, has, it is officially announced, declared a gang of 11 habitual offenders with its leader in the Larkhana district, to be a criminal tribe, with orders to every member of the gang to report himself at fixed intervals and shall notify his place of residence or subsequent change in residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence. Further their movements have been restricted within a radius of 5 miles from their native villages.

Similarly eight gangs comprising 83 members and their leaders who are proclaimed thieves in the Dadu district, have been declared to be a criminal tribe with similar instructions to notify their movements.—United Press.

WATCH THIN WEAK CHILDREN GET STRONG!

Body-Building Vitamins in Tasteless Tablets.

If your children are thin and pale and weak, lacking in energy for work or play and prone to catch any infection that's about, here's good news for you. Now you can give them body-building, flesh-forming vitamins in the form of tiny, sugar-coated tablets which are as easy to take as sweets.

Clotabs, as these little tablets are called, contain all the rich, strengthening goodness of Halibut Liver Oil, which is richer in Vitamins than almost any other edible substance on earth. Lots of Vitamin A to put fine, firm flesh on their little bodies, to make thin, bony limbs plump and round. Lots of Vitamin D as well, to make strong, straight bones and sound teeth.

Here are just one or two of the wonders Clotabs have worked. One little girl who was very weak after Diphtheria and unable to go to school, improved the very first week and put on 4 lbs. in 3 weeks. A little boy who was run-down and under weight gained 21 lbs. of sturdy flesh. Grown-ups, men and women, gain new strength and energy with these little tablets. Get a bottle from your Chemist or Store to-day. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Clotabs, write direct to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

Small bottle sent V.P.P. Re. 1|10, large bottle V.P.P. Rs. 3|-.

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One year monthly details Rs. 2, Weekly details Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 future questions Re. 1. V.P. As. 5. Send writing time, sex and approximate age or ato & time of birth. Catalogue free.

HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE.

TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

Extracts from Our Sale Bargains

THERE ARE MANY OTHERS IN ALL SECTIONS

SALE COMMENCES TO-DAY.

	from Rs. as.
UNDERWEAR	
White Gauze Vests	1- 8
An-on Cotton Vests	2 -8
An-on Combinations	3-12
"Jaeger" Wool Vests	3 12
"Pesco" Wool Vests	7 -8
"Celanese" Union Suits	7 -8
SHIRTWEAR	
Fancy Cotton Shirts	3 -0
White Matte Shirts	3 -8
Matte Tennis Shirts	3 12
Semi-Dress Shirts	4 -8
Full Dress Shirts	7 -8
Flannel Tennis Shirts	7 -8
SUITWEAR	
2-Piece Washing Suits	15 -0
Palm Beach Suits	37- 8
Grey Flannel Suits	42- 8
Navy Serge Suits	55- 0
Blue Cashmere Suits	65- 0
Evening Dress Suits	75- 0
SPORTSWEAR	
Aertex Sports Shirts	4- 8
"Pesco" Wool Slip-overs	10- 8
Blue Flannel Blazers	12- 8
Assorted Flannel Trousers	12- 8
Jaeger Wool Pullovers	12- 8
Cashmere Wool Cardigans	12- 8
NECKWEAR	
Washing W. E. Ties	0- 8
Wool W. E. Ties	1-12
Fancy Silk Ties	1-12
Tenny Tennis Scarves	2- 4
Foulard Silk Ties	2- 8
Evening Dress Scarves	5- 0

	from Rs. as.
FOOTWEAR	
White Canvas Tennis Shoes	7- 8
Patent Leather Dress Shoes	7- 8
Best Leather Slippers	7-12
"Asquitheo" Footwear	12- 8
Tan White Shoes Exclusive	12- 8
Foothaven Footwear	17- 8
SOCKWEAR	
Fancy Cashmere Socks	1- 8
Silk & Lisle Socks	1-12
French Lisle Socks	2- 0
Cashmere Dress Socks	2-12
Stout Ribbed Socks	3- 0
Silk Dress Socks	3- 0
HEADWEAR	
Smart Tweed Caps	5- 8
Tweed Hats Round or Alpine	5-12
Soft Felt Hats	7- 8
Leather Motor Caps	10- 8
Leather Flying Helmets	15- 0
Hawkes Cork Topees	17- 8
PYJAMA SUITS	
Smart Lawn Suits	6- 8
Super Twill Suits	8- 8
Superfine Poplin Suits	10- 8
Dressing Gowns Cotton	10- 8
Dressing Gowns Wool	20- 0
Dressing Gowns Silk	27- 8
REMNANTS	
Cotton Suitings	1- 8
Woollen Suitings	2- 0
Cotton Shirtings	1- 8
Flannel Shirtings	2- 8
Suit Lengths Flannels	17- 8
Suit Lengths Serge	25- 0

Asquith & Lord Estd. 1870 Limited

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER - - - - BOMBAY.

Latest Commercial News

RISE OF 24 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Frost Predictions In Western Belt

QUIET TONE IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat Dull But Linseed Firm

BOMBAY, Oct 23

On Wednesday cross rates ruled steady

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton ruled firm throughout on frost predictions in the Western belt. There was considerable speculative and commission house buying as well as short covering.

GOLD AND SILVER QUIET

London gold and silver ruled quiet

WHEAT DULL AND LINSEED FIRM

Wheat was dull but linseed was firm. Jute and rubber were quiet.

BETTER ENQUIRY IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange exhibited improved sentiment following better political situation. Giltedged securities also displayed considerable activity on better enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936)

New York, Oct 23

Previous closing	10.78
To-day's opening	10.83
Difference	+05
To-day's closing	11.02
Difference	+24

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936)

Liverpool, Oct 23

Previous closing	6.02
To-day's opening	6.04
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	6.09
Difference	+07

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 216

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 23

Cotton developed firmness to-day on frost predictions in the western belt which resulted in considerable short covering and buying by commission houses and local interests, while the relaxation of the war tension abroad as a result of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech gave better undertone to the market. Operations commenced with March at 10.83 i.e. 5 points higher than previous closing prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and speculative and commission house buying with March gradually rising to 10.94 which further rose on renewed demand from foreign interest until the price reached 10.98.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.02 with a rise of 24 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 23

The following were the recently ranges:—

December	(10.82/10.82) 10.81/10.83
January	(10.73/10.73) 10.77/10.77
March	(10.76/10.75) 10.84/10.83

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 23

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American October	(6.15) 6.18
American December	(6.06) 6.08
Egyptian October	(8.45) 8.60
Egyptian November	(8.40) 8.55

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 23

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved between Rs. 214 and Rs. 215-8 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 215-8 with New York futures about 17 points up.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Coals And Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Oct 23

Jutes continued to rule firm and good turnover resulted. Coals ruled steady and unchanged. Teas were unchanged with limited business. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities: Three per cent new loan 1751/54 97/7; three per cent loan 1941 102/4 small lot; three and a half per cent paper 91/3; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 103/8; four per cent loan 1960/70 106/14 small lot; five per cent loan 1939/44 108/10, five per cent U P bonds 1944 111/14; five per cent loan 1945/55 117/2 small lot.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1480; Imperial Conty 366 small odd lots; Reserve Bank 122/8

Coals: Bengal 259 small lots; Equitable 35/12 small lots; New Beerbhoom 12/4; Talcher 1/2

Jutes: Anglo India 424; Gourepore 662; Hukumchand 11/10; Howrah 50/9; Kamarhatty 508; National 22/3.

Miscellaneous: Dacca Elec 18/10 odd lot; Bengal Iron 3/13; Burn and Co. ordy 227/8; B I Corporation ordy 3/13; Midnapore Zemindary 63/8 small lot; India General Navigation ordy 98; Balrampore Sugar 18/4 small lot; Muree Brewery 175 small lot.

Teas: Hattikhira 25/12; Margarets Hope 102

Debentures: Seven per cent 1919/35 Gohpur tea 97.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct 23

Previous closing	4.91 1/2
To-day's opening	4.92
To-day's closing	4.91 3/4

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct 23

Previous closing	4.91 7/16
To-day's opening	4.91 9/16
To-day's closing	4.91 7/8
Difference	+.00 7/16

FRANC RATE

London, Oct 23

Previous closing	74.54
To-day's opening	74.53
To-day's closing	74.60
Difference	+06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 23

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.91 9/16 and then improved to 4.91 13/16 subsequently declining to 4.91 11/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.91 7/8

Franc opened at 74.53 and later advanced to 74.60.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.60

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 23

The market was quietly steady

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 5/16d	29 5/16d
Forward	29 1/4d.	25 1/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 23

Gold per ounces (£7-1-7) £7-1-4 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct 23

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent.

4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (7/8 to 7/8 per cent) 7/8 to 7/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Oct 23

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.62 3/4) 5.63 1/2
New York on Bombay	(37.13) 37.16
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 1/2) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan	(60.50) 60.50
London on Shanghai	(1-5 3/8) 1-5 3/8
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct 23

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 67/8, 67/10 and 67/15. There was very little activity in consequence of less tension abroad and disappointing China cables with prices moving in a narrow margin. The market closed steady at Rs. 67/8, 67/9 and 67/15.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15, 34/15 and 34/15/6. Trading was quiet and uninteresting while prices showed a declining tendency following easier foreign exchanges which induced local selling and realising. The market closed steady at Rs. 34/14, 34/14 and 34/14/6.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct 23

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 7/1/6; Highest Rs. 7/2/7 1/2; Lowest Rs. 7/0/6; Closing Rs. 7/1/4 1/2

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 7/3/6; Highest Rs. 7/3/10 1/2; Lowest Rs. 7/1/3; Closing Rs. 7/1/10 1/2

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 3/1/3; Lowest Rs. 3/1; Closing Rs. 3/1/9

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 23rd October 1935, tenders to the amount of £1,255,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 80 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 30th October 1935 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended the 18th October 1935 was £345,000.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 23

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 76 and March 72 3/4. The market was quiet but steady with the undertone displaying better sentiment although business was rather small.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 23

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.00 3/4. The market was quiet but steady with less stimulating advices from abroad causing a feeling of caution

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct 23

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£223 buyers £224 sellers. Barely steady) £216 1/2 buyers £217 sellers. Weak.

Linseed (£17 1/2 buyers £17 5/8 sellers. Easy) £17 1/2 buyers £17 9/16 sellers. Steady

Electrolytic Copper (£38 1/2 to £39 1/2) £39 1/4 to £39 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

JUTE.

New Crop Oct-Nov (£18 7/8 buyers) £18 7/8 paid

Dunlop Oct.-Nov. (£22) £22

Lightning Oct-Nov. (£20 1/4) £20 1/4

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Oct 23

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"America bought. China sold. Market steady."

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11

Indian Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 1-0

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6 1/2) 2-6

RUBBER.

Spot (6 5/16 paid and buyers) 6 5/16 paid and buyers

January March (6 7/16 paid and value) 6 7/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay October-November (£13 1/16 sellers) £13 3/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta October-November (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata October (£10 3/16 sellers) £10 5/16 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal October (£15 1/4 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Oct 23

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 3 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 3 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 3 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 3 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct 23

	Rs a p
Wheat January	4 14 9
Wheat May	4 11 9
Linseed May	7 3 6

The tone was quiet

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1931, for the week ending on the 18th day of October 1935.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	34,56,76,000
Notes in circulation	159,91,23,000
Total Notes issued	194,47,99,000
Total Liabilities	194,47,99,000
ASSETS.	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,83,98,000
Sterling Securities	66,18,83,000
Total of A.	110,61,00,000
B. Rupee Coin	58,35,48,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	25,51,51,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets	194,47,99,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 56.875 per cent.	

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 18th day of October, 1935.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	8,15,70,000
(b) Banks	30,39,96,000
(c) Others	Nil
Bills Payable	16,08,000
Other Liabilities	1,14,25,000
	Rs. 49,85,98,000
ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	34,56,76,000
Rupee Coin	10,09,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,69,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	Nil
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	9,21,33,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	Nil
Other Loans and Advances	Nil
Investments	5,43,29,000
Other Assets	51,82,000
	Rs. 49,85,98,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

Very Firm Tone In Stock Exchange

FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION CAUSED BY SIR S. HOARE'S SPEECH

Cotton Firm On Bullish American Advices

TIN EASY BUT OTHER BASE METALS STEADY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct 23

On the Stock Exchange Sir Samuel Hoare's speech created favourable impression and with operators extending commitments more freely firmest tone ruled throughout the session with giltedgeds again particularly a strong feature.

In commodities wheat was featureless. Cotton strengthened on bullish American advices coupled with firmness in Egyptians.

Tin prices were marked down considerably in view of increased quota. Other basemetals were steadily held.

Wall Street opened irregular but trading was most active.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct 23

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £94

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, October 15, £92 1/2
Wednesday, October 16, £92 3/4
Thursday, October 17, £92 3/4
Friday, October 18 £92 1/2
Monday, October 21 £93
Tuesday October 22 £93 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, October 23

3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were in a cheerful position owing to better political situation both in Britain and abroad. Giltedgeds and Indian Loans were very firm. Industrials in general were firm and fairly active.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£82 7/8) £83 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£104) £104 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1/2) £109 5/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 7/8) £114 1/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 7/8) £105

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113) £113

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (22-3) 22-3

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (4 1/8) 4 1/8

Hydro Electric (dol 3 3/4) dol 4 1/8

Musical Industries (24-4 1/2) 24-9

Princhin Johnson (41-7 1/2) 42-3

Imperial Chemical (35-6) 36-0

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (109-9) 110-3

Realisation 1930 (£75 3/4) £75 3/4

Dunlop Rubber (35-9) 36-3

University Ordinary (30-3) 31-9

Ford Motors (35-3) 35-3

Cable Wires (£7 7/8) £7 5/8

British American Tobacco (114-4 1/2) 115-7 1/2

Camera A (£7 3/4) £8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (139-4 1/2) 139-4 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (18-6) 18-6

Distillers (91-9) 92-9

Berd and Dyers (9-0) 9-0

British Celanese (12-7 1/2) 12-1 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (61-0) 61-0

Courtaulds Ordinary (53-3) 53-3

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-9) 7-9

Western Limited Ordinary (18-0) 18-0

Inter Nickels (£31 7/8) £31 1/2

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-7 1/2) 5-7 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct 23

The following were the closing rates:

General Motor (dol 51 7/8) dol 51

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 20 1/4) dol 20 5/8

U S Steel Common (dol 46 7/8) dol 46 7/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 109 3/8) dol 110 3/8

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct 23

2-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£94 1/2) £95 1/2

3 1/2 per cent India (£93 1/2) £93 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock Loan (£108 1/2) £108 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£113) £113

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£105) £105

5 per cent Indian 1913-47 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£102 1/2) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£109) £109 1/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-0) 23-6

Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6

Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 31-3

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-0) 24-0

Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-9) 29-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£11) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (56-6) 57-6

Burma Corporation (12-0) 12-0

Rio Tintos (£17 5/8) £17 5/8

East Rand Proprietors (54-0) 54-6

Rand Mines (£7 5/8) £7 3/4

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£12 3/4) £13

Goddar New (£10 1/8) £10 1/8

Moddar New (£70) £70

Sub Nigel (£12 1/2) £12 1/2

Spring Mines Split Shares (40-0) 41-10 1/2

Union Corporation (£8) £8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (37-6) 38-9

Anglo Iranian (64-4 1/2) 65-0

Burma Oil (76-10 1/2) 76-10 1/2

Mexican Eagle (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2

Shell Transport (76-3) 76-3

Royal Dutch (£26 3/4) £26 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£45 1/4) £45 1/4

L M Ford (£17 1/2) £17 1/2

L N E R Defd (£5 1/8) £5 1/8

Southern Dutch (£18 3/4) £19 1/4

London Paris 5 per cent (£130 3/4) £131 1/2

London Board G Stock (£99) £99

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Oct. 22.

Dec. 2.39—7.

March 2.12—2.

May 2.16—2.

July 2.20—1.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Oct. 23.

Java ready Rs. 14-6-0.

Oct. shipment Rs. 4-8-6.

N.-D. shipment Rs. 4-8-0.

J.-M. shipment Rs. 4-7-6.

S. S. Sirsa Rs. 4-10-0.

Kesar ready Rs. 15-0-0.

Saraya ready Rs. 14-12-0.

Java Spot F. 4.20.

(Continued From Col. 7)

may proceed between them free from political influence or bias and with the sole object of promoting the interests of medical education in both countries."

GESTURE FROM OTHER SIDE.

There is in this remark a broad hint and we wonder whether the General Medical Council of Great Britain has taken it. It is not necessary for them to wait until the four years specified in the Act have elapsed and we believe that in the course of its existence for nearly two years, the Indian Medical Council has found the standard of Indian medical education to be on a satisfactory level. For our part, we cannot easily forget the circumstances of the past. The attitude of the G.M.C. and their action in withdrawing the recogniton continued for so many years before can only be regarded as humiliating and we do not wish to take any step or institute any measures, direct or indirect, that will humiliate us further. We have not heard that the British Council has given any sign of encouragement. In actual fact, its ban does not appear to have affected the position very much, as the outflow of Indians with M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. and other higher qualifications is larger than before and, again, Indian qualifications are now admitted to the I.M.S. which was not the case before. Therefore, the ban has not proved a serious handicap and so it requires very careful consideration before we make an approach unless we are assured of a change of heart on the other side. Naturally one hesitates to add insult to injury by courting a refusal. At least, we being the aggrieved party, it is for the G.M.C. to make a gesture of goodwill, which might take the form of removing the ban without further delay or discussion.

British Council's Insult To Indian Medicos

RECOGNITION OF DEGREES MUST BE FOUGHT FOR

Dr. K. S. Ray, Secretary of the Indian Medical Association writes:

The Indian Medical Council has now been in existence over two years and it may be of interest to recall that it was formed for two main purposes. The first was to establish a uniform minimum standard of medical education among the various universities in India, and secondly to secure reciprocal recognition of medical degrees between India and foreign countries. The first was a 'sine qua non' to the second and that part of the ground has now been largely prepared by the laying down of a uniform minimum standard of qualifications for observance by all Indian universities. We understand that, excepting two, Andhra and Rangoon, all the rest have been recognised as coming well up to the minimum standard, and so the next question that arises is what action does the Council intend to take in regard to the recognition of Indian Medical in other countries and the recognition of their degrees in this. As a matter of fact the issue is mainly between India and Great Britian and a little recapitulation is necessary in order to appreciate the position as it now stands.

RECOGNITION WITHDRAWN.

Since 1892 the Indian universities had enjoyed the right of having their medical degrees registered by the British General Medical Council. The rights conferred by registration were that the holders of Indian medical degrees could practise medicine, surgery and midwifery in Great Britain and Ireland, in certain parts of the British Empire and in certain foreign countries where British degrees so registered are recognised. Conditions after the war, however, when the number of Indians in the medical profession and teaching institutions increased enormously, Indians making their way even into the ranks of the Indian Medical Service, and when the direct control hitherto exercised by Government was relaxed as a result of the constitutional reforms, led to apprehension (engendered mainly, it is believed by British members of the I.M.S.) on the part of the General Medical Council as to the efficiency of the standard of teaching in Indian universities and in 1922 there developed a protracted controversy. An investigation resulted in the G.M.C. intimating that because of insufficient practical experience in Midwifery they would be obliged to discontinue their recognition of the medical degrees of all Indian universities, except Madras at the time, unless the defects were remedied and some guarantee were forthcoming that their minimum requirements would, in future, be fulfilled.

ASSEMBLY REJECTS PROPOSAL.

The G.M.C. stated they would continue recognition pending the formation of an Indian Medical Council, if a Commissioner of Medical Qualifications and Standards in whom they had confidence were appointed. Col. Needham was occupied in this work from 1922 to 1927 during which period the recognition was not withdrawn, the universities being found fully up to standard, and there is no reason why the arrangement should not have continued. But, subsequently the G.M.C. considered that it could no longer negotiate with the universities in India individually and insisted on the appointment of a Commissioner as suggested above to be appointed by the Government of India to deal with the universities as a whole. The chief objection to this suggestion was that the medical institutions in this country would not tolerate the idea of a dictator, especially as the G.M.C. insisted upon the appointment of their own nominee, Col. Needham. It was also felt that no one person could be expected to combine in himself all the qualifications required for the post. The proposal was consequently thrown out by the Legislative Assembly, though a suitably counter-proposal was put up at the same time but not accepted by the G.M.C.

In 1930, therefore, the G.M.C. withdrew their recognition of Indian medical degrees. It served only to exacerbate feeling in this country as it was looked upon as a measure of retaliation, since there was nothing to suggest that the standard of medical teaching in the Indian universities had deteriorated to warrant such action. So greatly was the insult felt that, though some recalled that redress might be had upon appeal to the Privy Council, the privilege was never exercised.

HIDDEN HAND.

The proposal to form an Indian Medical Council then took shape with a view to putting our own house in order and hopes ran high for a time, but these hopes were soon damped. The house was proposed to be put in order by excluding the largest number of medical practitioners viz., the Licentiates; and the scope of the Council was restricted to the two purposes mentioned above and its composition was such as to do an injustice to the preponderating element of non-service Indian medical men, which raised the suspicion that the strength of the I.M.S. element in the Council constituted the hidden hand of the G.M.C. Moreover, despite the existence of the ban, the Indian Medical Council Act continued to accord recognition to British medical qualifications for at least four years and in fact the first appointee to the Secretaryship, and the Inspectorship as well, was what might be called a nominee of the British G.M.C. His successor, the present Secretary—a member of the I.M.S.—against whom we advance nothing in person but we regret the fact that both in his case and his predecessor the methods of making the appintment left much to be desired and hurt Indian susceptibilities by passing over the claims of Indians to fill this post. The combination of the posts of Secretary and Inspector also aroused severe criticism.

ONE-WAY TRAFFIC.

In the meantime, the destinies of India were being hammered out on the Round Table Conference and Parliamentary anvil and so far as medical matters are concerned it spells little change in conditions from those ruling before. In particular, the I.M.S., and R.A.M.C. and medical officers of the Royal Air Force are entitled to practise in India by virtue of their commissions, although Indian qualifications are still under the ban of the G.M.C., which means that holders of Indian qualifications are denied the privilege of practice in the United Kingdom and colonies. Even if it be conceded that they (the I.M.S., R.A.M.C. and Air Force officers) should be allowed to practise by virtue of their commissions within the army sphere, to allow them unrestricted practice throughout the civil population in the country is hardly equitable while reciprocal treatment is denied to holders of Indian degrees.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

In one respect we thought we had secured an advance. The Indian Medical Act provided that in the event of the Council refusing to recognise any foreign qualification an appeal would lie to the Governor-General-in-Council, whose decision would be final; but under the new India Act this right of appeal and decision is to be removed from the Governor-General in-Council and given to the Privy Council in England, to that extent transgressing the principle of India's responsibility and self-Government. We do not see, while granting an unbiassed attitude in the Privy Council, that that Council would be in a better position to decide such an appeal than the Governor-General-in-Council in India. The reasons adduced in the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report are entirely unconvincing.

One may judge from these circumstances that the Indian Medical Council as at present established does not evoke much enthusiasm in Indian hearts. We are never greatly impressed with Sir Fazli Hussain's rhetorical outburst of "efficiency at home and honour abroad." The actual position is quite different and so far as the British G.M.C. are concerned we are under statute to grant recognition to British qualifications in India at least for the remaining period of four years specified in the Act, although they do not reciprocate in the same way. Nevertheless, Vol. I of the Report of the Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform contains the remark "We hope that before the four years have expired, as a result of joint action between the two councils, the General Medical Council will have seen its way to restore its recognition of Indian diplomas, and that discussions

(Continued in Col: 4)

Forecast Of Killing Frost Over Oklahoma And Texas

Ginning Tax Reduced To 5.45 Cents

Active Trade Buying

OPERATORS AWAIT FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Bombay, Oct. 23.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm. Prices declined during the early part of the day on Southern hedge selling but later advanced on trade buying. There was fairly good demand from East and Liverpool.

The A. A. A. has announced a reduction in the Bankhead Cotton Ginning Tax from six to 5.45 cents. per pound of lint cotton effective as of October 21st speculators are awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court and Geneva developments.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with March 10.75. There was scattered southern hedge selling which depressed prices 2 points from the opening level and March was quoted 10.73 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was fairly active buying and prices improved 7 points from the lowest level and March was quoted 10.80. The market closed at a net rise of 2 to 8 points spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 11.20c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed 5 points up at 11.05c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with March 6.01. There was some hedging which was offset by trade calling and the decline met scale down limit buying. Later on there was fair trade calling which met with hedging and straddle selling at limits. The market closed at a net decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 2 points down at 6.40.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close October was quoted 5.66, January 5.39 and March 5.36.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was fairly good enquiry for Egyptian cotton, Sakels futures closed at a rise of 12 to 7 points and spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 8.90 Uppers futures closed unchanged to 4 points higher.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular with active demand for near months. Sakels futures closed 13 to 2 points up and Ashmani futures closed 11 points up to a decline of one point.

TRADE BUYING.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—The market was steadier with hedge-selling less active. Trade buying continues but speculative activity remains very small as operators are awaiting the decisions of the Supreme Court. According to latest reports. their decision on the Bankhead Act is expected about 11th November.

The A. A. A. has announced a reduction in the Bankhead Ginning Tax from 6 to 5.45 cents, per lb. effective from 21st October. They have also, announced a reduction in the sale price of cotton tax exemption certificates from 5 to 4 cents per lb. These announcements were more or less expected and had no effect on the market.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March Highest (2-56 p.m.)	10.80+10
N. Y. March Lowest (10-13 a.m.)	10.73+03
Liverpool March Highest	6.02—03
Liverpool March Lowest	60.01—04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market continued narrow trading affair with trade offtake about balancing hedge selling. Sentiment inclined bullish but outside interest small pending outturn Supreme Court hearings and Geneva developments.

New York.—Trade, Far East and Liverpool buying absorbed hedges.

New York.—Hedge selling which was less active was absorbed by trade buying. Speculators awaiting developments.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents cabled:—

Forecast:—Killing Frost Oklahoma and Texas.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, October 22

December	.. ..	10.80+02
January	.. ..	10.73+03
March	.. ..	10.78+08
May	.. ..	10.81+05
July	.. ..	10.85+08
Middling Spot	.. ..	11.20+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, October 22

October	.. ..	10.76
December	.. ..	10.75+02
January	.. ..	10.70+02
Middling Spot	..	11.05+05

NEW YORK.
New York, October 22

New York 10-55 A.M.—		
December	.. ..	10.81
January	.. ..	10.72
March	.. ..	10.75
New York Noon Call—		
December	.. ..	10.82
January	.. ..	10.72

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, October 22

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	76,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the continent.	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, October 22

October	.. ..	6.15—05
November	.. ..	6.08—02
December	.. ..	6.05—05
January	.. ..	6.03—02
February	.. ..	6.02—05
March	.. ..	6.02—05
April	.. ..	6.01—05
May	.. ..	6.01—03
June	.. ..	6.00—05
July	.. ..	5.99—05
August	.. ..	5.13—03
September	.. ..	5.89—05
Middling Spot	.. ..	6.40—02

To-day's 10-12 A. M. Quotations

January	.. .. ..	6.04
March	.. .. ..	6.01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, October 22

October 1935	.. ..	8.51
November 1935	.. ..	8.46
January 1936	.. ..	8.20
March 1936	.. ..	8.12
May 1936	.. ..	8.07
July 1936	.. ..	8.04
F. G. F. Spot	.. ..	8.90

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, October 22

Broach—		
Fully Good (Good Staple)	..	5.62
Fine (Good Staple)	..	5.77
Superfine (Good Staple)	..	5.92
Oomra—		
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	..	5.60
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	..	5.75
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	..	5.90
Bengal—		
Good		4.28
Fully Good		4.38
Fine		4.50
Scinde—		
Fully Good		4.38
Fine		4.50
Superfine		4.62

SEEDS.
London, October 22.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £10-3-9

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £12-12-6.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £13-1-3.

Rapeseed Forts Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £14-3-9.

Castorseeds Bombay c.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £14-3-9

LINSEED OIL
London, October 22

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt—Nov./Dec paid 25/6-3 4

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Jan./April paid 25/1-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London October 22

Smoked Sheet Standard Rubbed per lb sellers 6-5/16

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, October 22.

T. T. London on—	
New York closing rate..	4.91-7/16
Paris	74.54
Berlin	12.21-1/2
Madrid	35.97
Amsterdam	7.23-3/4
Brussels	29.18
Milan	60.43
Berne	15.10-3/4
Prague	118.68

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 23.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Oct September
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Oct-Dec 1936
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 272 5/8
Banks selling T T 270 5/8
Banks buying T T 267 7/8

PARIS
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4

JAVA
Banks selling D D 54 1/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 3/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 134 1/2

SHANGHAI
Banks selling D D 94 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN
Banks selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.91 5/8 22nd inst.
Hongkong/London 2/0 5/16 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 15/16 23rd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 23rd inst.
Java/London 7.21 3/4 23rd inst.
London/Paris 74.54 22nd inst.
London/Belgium 29.18 22nd inst.
London/Switzerland 15.10 3/4 22nd inst.
London/Italy 60.43 22nd inst.
London/Berlin 12.21 1/2 22nd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/8 22nd inst
London/New York 4.91 7/16 22nd inst
London/Amsterdam 7.24 22nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-1-5 21st inst. £7-1-7 22nd inst
Silver London Ready 29 5/16 21st inst 29 5/16 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 29 5/16 21st inst. 29 1/4 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 21st inst. 65 5/8 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 11/16 per cent 21st inst. 11/16 per cent 22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 21st inst. 7/8 per cent 22nd inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 3/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, October 22

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	108-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	82-7/8
Conversion 3-1/2 per cent. Loan 1961	103-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	104-3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	112-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	106-1/2
National Bank of India ..	42-5/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10

LONDON METALS.
London, October 22.

	£
Copper Brazlers	49
Yellow Metal	40 7 8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	16-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool	
F. O. B.	222

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, October 22.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels Jan./Feb. sellers 27/6.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels October sellers 28/9.

South Australian wheat Parcels Oct. sellers 31/6.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, October 22.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 11/16 per cent. to 11/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 7/8 per cent. to 7/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, October 22

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-1/2.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 23.

Following a small rise of 8 points, in the New York Cotton the local market opened to-day at Rs. 214/4 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was scattered business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas four only.

Liverpool market opened as expected at a rise of one point. The local market was steady with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 214/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M Rs. 215
Oomra D/J Rs. 195
Bengal D/J Rs. 149/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 23.

Bengal Superfine	168
Bengal Fine	163
Bengal F.G.	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	163
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	160
Wardha-Hingt	218/220
Nagpur Savner	218/220
Pundhurna	209/211
Yeotmal	209/211
Arvi	209/211
Ellichpur	209/211
Berar	209/211
Khamgaon	209/211
Mulkapur	209/211
Khandesh	208
Jalna/Saila	206/208

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EAST:—Cloudy, rain and warmer.

CENTRAL:—Unsettled, cloudy, rain. Generally fair, showers, probably mostly light.

West:—Unsettled in a few areas but mostly fair.

Burwah Sanavad	212/214
Broach Fine	239
Punjab/American	239
Punjab/American mix	224
Cambodia	294
Cambodia 2nd crop.	244/249
Compta Good	259/264
Bagalkot	244/549
Western	244/254
Kampala	354/356
Busoga	352
Jinja	342
New Manza	324

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Oct 23
Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	252	5,496
Central India	752	11,165
Barsi and Nagar	47	3,173
Hyderabad Gaorani	52	265
Berar	406	4,096
Central Provinces	99	1,749
Total Oomras	1,608	25,944
Dholera	...	4,951
N W Provinces	...	4,211
Rajputana	528	9,883
Sind-Punjab	645	12,494
Broach	...	2,028
Coompta and Dharwar	53	2,204
Westerns Northerns	51	4,046
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2	2,838
American	...	1,165
Egyptian and African	...	26,327
Total	2,887	96,130

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 17th Oct

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	818	40,038
Japan and China	3,252	86,557
Coast Ports	...	2,768
Up-country by Rail	...	21,220
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	15,821
Total	4,070	166,404

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 23rd day of October 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality
Vaidas

(B.T.) April-May 1935-36
10-30 Rs. 214
12-30 Rs. 214/4
2-30 Rs. 214/12
4-30 Rs. 215/4
April-May
Highest 215/8
Lowest 214

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 22-10-35	2710000	1930000
Receipts yesterday 22-10-35	76000	39000
Exports to date 22-10-35	1130000	1140000
Stock at Ports 18-10-35	2415000	3941000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-10-35	132000	1731000
Stock at Liverpool 18-10-35	427000	952000
Visible Supply 18-10-35	6712000	8390000
Quantity in sight 18-10-35	4499000	3130000
Quantity out of sight 18-10-35	2118000	2003000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 23.

3 per cent 1951/54	97
3 per cent 1941	102/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N	91/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	102/8
4 per cent 1943	107
4 per cent 1960/70	106/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955 60	113.12
5 per cent 1939/44	108.8
5 per cent 1940/43	109.8
5 1/2 per cent 1938.40	108/8
TAX-FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	116/12
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	106
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	118/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	100/1
CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLE	
4 per cent B P T 1974	102,8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	101,4
5 per cent M Deb 1959	111
6 per cent M Deb 1954	125
6 per cent K P T 1956	125-8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	104

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct. 22.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	93 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	102 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	105
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	108 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	113
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	113 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38	103 1/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1935/37	100
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans New	2 3/4 Dis.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	82 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	103 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	104 3/4

N. Y. EXCHANGE SEATS

A New York Cotton seat was sold for 11,100 dollars, an increase of 2,100, while a seat on the Stock Exchange was sold for 130,000 dollars representing a decline of 5,000.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 23.

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas two. The market opened at Rs. 67/12 and declined to Rs. 67/10. Later on there was scattered buying. The gold market was quiet with a limited business.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	67 9 0
Kartak delivery	67 11 0
Magsar delivery	67 15 0
Ready gold	34 15 0
Kartak delivery	34 15 0
Magsar delivery	34 15 9

LONDON SILVER.
London, October 22

Market steady	
Spot	29-5/16
Forward	29 1/4

LONDON GOLD.
London, October 22

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7-1/7

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Oct. 22.

October	66.11—19
December	66.23—17
March	66.65—40

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Oct 23

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £34-6-9
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £34-10-0
Standard Copper 3 months £34-16-3
Electrolytic copper £39-10-0
New York—
Blue Eagle 8 3/4 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 3/8 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 34-0-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 38-4-0
Tone: Steady

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Oct. 23.

	Cwts.
Wheat	32,696
Linseed	2,036
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	178
Gingellyseed	269
Poppyseed	52
Groundnuts	2,882
Castorseed	641
Rice	12,130
Myrabollams	2,720
Cottonseed	8822
Gram	2,393
Joowar	73
Maize	308
Barley	1,352
Bajree	581
	Tons.
Coals	3,095

Rise In Steel Shares On Active Support

Absence Of Offerings

MARKET DISPLAYS HEALTHY TONE

Bombay, Oct. 23.

The local Share Bazar opened quiet to-day and immediately declined few points on scattered selling but renewed active bull support resulted in a steady rise. There was moderate realising which was well absorbed and the market displayed healthy tone.

At the moment there is narrow trading and members of the exchange are required to submit daily statements showing purchases and sales of Tata Steel. There is absence of outside speculation and prices easily swing in either direction. Recent long liquidation has improved the technical situation of the market and there is no disposition to sell short chances are in favour of further improvement and it will be advisable to buy on all easy markets.

Tata Steel Dfds. fluctuated between Rs. 517/12 and Rs. 548/12 while Ordinary shares moved between Rs. 142/4 and Rs. 137 Bombay Dyeing Shares after declining to Rs. 757/8 advanced to Rs. 770. Talk of possibility of merger of cement factories, influenced better enquiry and Hydro-Electric Shares ruled firm.

The market will remain open for one hour only on Thursday, and will remain entirely closed on Friday. Moorat Business will be done on Saturday between 7 and 8-30 p.m.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Oct. 23.

100	Ahm Advance	302 8
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	767 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	231 4
100	Central	258 12XD
100	Colaba	139 6
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	126 4
100	Gokak	175 0
100	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	76 4
100	Khatau	77 8
100	Kohinoor	197 8
250	Laxmi	665 0
100	Madhavji	6
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	810 0
250	Model	50 8
90	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	134 6
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	300 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2200 0
50	Simplex	76 4
100	Swadeshi	158 12
100	Swan	93 2
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1300 0
1000	Western	750 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	96 8
25-50	Central	33 4
500	Imperial	1492 8
125-500	Im. Com.	362 8
50-100	India	121 8
100	Reserve Bank	122 8
5	Union	5-4-6
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	35 12
70	Gwalior	111 4
160	Indian	472 8
40	Katni Def.	2135 0
100	Katni Ord	357 8
75	Okha	260 0
10	Punjab	23 14
100	Shahabad	486 4
70	United	124 8
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	11 6
15-75	New India	XD 38 0
200	Oriental	4165 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	147 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1565 0
10	Ajmer	10 8
50	Bombay Tram	143 2XD
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	221 4
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	190 0
100	Tata Hydro	160 10

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Oct. 23.

Century 228 230 231/4
Bom. Dyein 757 772 770 767/8
Kohinoor 195 196 197/8
Central India 256 257 258/12
New Great 130 134/6
Simplex 75 76/4
Swadeshi 151 153 158/12
Bundi 35/4 35/6 35/12
I. Cement 462 460 468 466 471 472/8
Punjab 24/4 23/14
Shahabad 483
Andhra 1558 1567 1565
Tata Hydro 160
Tata Power 1462 1455 1460 1458 1465 1466/4
Tram. Ord. 142 143/2
T. Steel Dfd. 523 518 528 527 540 538 548
T. Steel Ord. 137/8 137 138/12 139/12 141/4 142/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 150/12 151/4
Bellapur 326 330 329/6
B. Steam 290
B. Burma 366 365 368/2

1000	Tata Power	1466 4
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	865 0
100	Amr. Patty	119 12
100	C. Province	87 4
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	71 0
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	90 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	90 0
500	Tapty Valley	755 0
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	33 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	547 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	142 4
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	230 0
50	Belapur Sugar	329 6
150	Bombay Steam	290 0
125	Bombay Burma	368 2
50	Bombay Burma Conty.	125 10
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 14
200	Bombay Telephone	100 0
100	Indian Bleaching	110 0
160	Indian Radio Dfd.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	487 8
1000	Port Canning	605 0
15	Scindia	12 14
30	Premier Construction	76 4
25	Tata Oil	18 4
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1365 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	80 8
5	p.c. Central India	523 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	131 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	137 8
7	1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	138 12
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1402 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7-1/2	p.c Tata Steel 2nd	151 4
5	1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c Vishnu	647 8

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
December 161 January 164 March 157 May 152 July 144 at Cross Rate 4.91 1/2

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1936 214/8—Liverpool May 10.81 Rs. 47 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1936 214/8—New York May 10.81 Rs. 29 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.91 1/2.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 213 1/2; Highest 213 3/4; Lowest 213 1/4; Closing Rs. 213 1/2.

Oomra D/J. Op. 193 1/2; Highest 193 1/2; Lowest 193; Closing 193 1/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 148; Highest 148 1/2; Lowest 148; Closing 148.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 24 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-35) Rs. 9 1/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 20th 21st Oct.	2,828
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	93,243
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	95,673
Decrease	2,430

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

October 79 3/4d
December 76 1/8d.
March 72 3/4d.
May 72 1/4d.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 22.

Messrs. Batliwal aand Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	8
Amer. Forn. Power 7 per cent P	34
Electric Bond Common	15
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	60
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd.	67
Amr. Water Works 6 per cent Pfd.	87
Consolidated Gas	31
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	88
Columbia Gas	14
United Corpn.	6
American Tel. and Tel.	141
Western Union Telg.	62 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	45
New York Central	23 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	15
United States Steel	46 1/2
St. Ragis Paper	2
Anaconda Copper Mining	20 1/4
Kennecott Copper	24
Eaton Mfg.	30
General Motor	51
Packard Motor	7
Kelvinators	13
U. S. Rubber	14
Atlantic Refining	23
Socony	11 1/2
Hiram Walker	28
Du Pont de Nemours	133
General Foods	34
Chase Bank	31
National City Bank	28 1/4
United Light and Power	2

After slight irregularity market closed firm.

Total business 2 3/4 million.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 22.

December 1.00 7/8c.
May 1.00c.
July 0.89 1/2c

Company Meetings And Proposed Dividends

	Net dividend per share	Term ending	Payable	Closing of Books	General	Meetings at
New India	Rs. 1 4 0y	31-3-35	21-10-35	16-9-35 to 8-10-35	27 9-35	4-30 p.m.
Central India	Rs. 4 0 0f	30-6-35	23-10-35	24-9-35 to 10-10-35	18-10-35	4-0 p.m.
Bom. Steamer	Rs. 15 0 0	30-6-35	16-10-35	24-9-35 to 5-10-35	.....	.....
Bom. Tram	Rs. 2 8 0 i	30-6-35	23-10-35	26-9-35 to 9-10-35	interim	
Shahabad Cmt.	Rs. 9 0 0 i	30-6-35	22-11-35	22-10-35 to 2-11-35	interim	
Bundi Cement	Rs. 0 10 0 i	30-6-35	12-11-35	22-10-35 to 5-11-35	interim	
Br. India Gen. Insurance Co.	Rs. 0 6 0y	31-12-35	18-11-35	11-10-35 to 11-10-35	24-10-35	5-0 p.m.
Volkart Press	Rs.	30-6-35	.....	30-10-35 to 9-11-35	30-10-35	3-0 p.m.
Port Cannings	Rs.	30-4-35	.....	29-10-35 to 12-11-35	12-11-35	4-30 p.m.
Dhond Baramati	Rs. 1 14 3yf	31-3-35	23 9-35	4-9-35 to 16-9-35	16-9-35	3-0 p.m.
Ahmedabad Adv.	Rs. 0 0 0f	30-6-35	26-9-35	14-9-35 to 19-9-35	17-9-35	4-0 p.m.
Bhatas	Rs.	30-6-35	.....	17-10-35 to 31-10-35	18-10-35	4-30 p.m.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1935

Hoax On Bullion Markets & After

President Of Exchange Urged To Cancel Monday's Business Upto 2 p. m.

Bombay C. I. D. Working With Delhi And Calcutta To Unearth Perpetrators Of Huge Fraud

Vigorous inquiries are in progress and the police are sparing no pains in tracing the culprits who were responsible for the huge hoax on the Bullion Markets all over the country.

The local C.I.D., who it was stated have in their possession certain clues, have been able to trace the heavy buyers of gold on Monday last.

Further enquiries in this connection are going on and the very few who were responsible for heavy buying will be called upon to explain their action.

In the meantime, the Calcutta and Delhi police have been informed of the clues and the result of investigations both in Calcutta and Delhi is anxiously awaited by the local police.

Investigations are in the hands of Deputy Commissioner Wilkins, Acting Superintendent Dyer and Inspector Achrekar of the C.I.D., who are endeavouring to unearth the perpetrators of this huge fraud.

In the meantime, it appears there is a move among some of the Bullion Brokers to apply to the Board of the Exchange to get the business done on Monday till 2 p.m. cancelled. It is understood, however, that there are several difficulties in the way of the Board deciding on such a step.

Four Arrests

LATER.

The Bombay C.I.D. have been able to trace four bullion merchants who, are alleged to have bought gold heavily on Monday.

Their books of accounts were taken possession of on Wednesday afternoon and taken to the C.I.D Office. The four persons who are believed to have bought heavily were taken to the Head Police Office where they were asked to explain as to what were the reasons that led them to buy heavily on Wednesday.

No news has so far been received by the local Police about the results of investigations in Delhi and Calcutta.

Further revelations are expected soon.

EX-MINISTER ARRESTED

Contempt Of Court Charge: Lala Harkishanlal Released On Personal Undertaking

LAHORE: Oct. 23.

Lala Harkishanlal, ex-Minister and a prominent businessman, was arrested this morning at his residence on the strength of warrants issued by the Chief Justice, Lahore High Court, for alleged contempt of Court.

He was later produced before Chief Justice Sir Douglas Young and Mr. Justice Monroe.

The Chief Justice asked him: "Do you know the charge against you?"

Lala Harkishenlal: "Yes, my Lord, but I have not been supplied with a copy of it."

Chief Justice: "That will be supplied to you, but the general charge against you is that you disobeyed the orders of this Court."

Harkishenlal: "No my Lord, I have not."

The Court ordered Lala Harkishenlal's release on his personal assurance that he would appear in Court on Friday morning to answer the charge.—A.P.

ESCHEW PARTY POLITICS

Nariman's Reply To Bangalore Municipal Address

BANGALORE, Oct. 22.

Mr. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, received a civic address from the City Municipality today

Replying to the address Mr. Nariman stressed the need for eschewing party politics in Municipal affairs. He visited the Harijan areas and addressed public meetings exhorting youths of India to take active interest in national movement.

Mr. Nariman left for Bombay to-night.—A. P.

S. G. P. C. Thanks Lahore Shahidgunj Committee

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

In a placid atmosphere free from any party ranking, the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee discussed the situation arising out of the Shahidganj Gurdwara agitation and unanimously adopted a resolution appreciating the courage, foresightedness and perseverance with which the Lahore Gurdwara Committee and the Executive of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee handled the situation.

The House also agreed that in future as in past the Executive of the Shiromani Committee will be in sole charge of the situation that may arise in this connection.

Seven members for the new Executive from both parties were elected to constitute the new Executive.—United Press.

Lahore Municipal Executive Officer's Vacancy

LAHORE (By Mail.)

After a heated debate the Lahore Municipality decided to advertise the officiating vacancy of the Executive Officer and invite applications upto the 25th instant.

It may be recalled that the last meeting of the Municipality decided to ascertain from the President if he was willing to accept the offer with remuneration. The President in the course of his reply said that he was not prepared to accept the offer with remuneration. He would, however, be willing to work if the offer was made to him to work honorarily.—United Press.

Admissions To Hardwar Gurukul

The selection of new candidates for admission into the Gurukula University this year will be held in Easter holidays on the occasion of the Gurukula Anniversary. Gentlemen desirous to admit their wards, should send in their application and obtain sanction at once. Rules and application forms etc. can be had from the Gurukula Office, Kangri.

No Participation In Imperialist War

U. P. Congress Council Accepts Resolution

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

"Torn between differences" was the view expressed by the Congress worker about the affairs of the Provincial Congress. This apparently has necessitated the meetings of the U. P. P. C. C. which is being held to-day as also of its Council.

I am told that differences among the Lucknow Congressmen still persist. A meeting of the U. P. P. C. C. recently held at Saharanpur is reported to have decided that Dr. Murarilal of Cawnpur should be the General Secretary of the Congress Reception Committee while two secretaries should be nominated one each the two parties. Obviously this has not satisfied the Congressmen of Lucknow.

CIVIC BOARD'S AUTHORITY.

Another thorny question is with regard to the extension of the powers of the Congress Civic Board in U. P. constituted to regulate elections to Municipal and District Boards. Sharp differences manifested themselves even with regard to the propriety of contesting these elections which have been tried to be smoothed over.

Some members of the U. P. P. C. C. gave notice for holding meeting of the Committee to so enlarge of the powers of the Congress Civic Board in U. P. as to authorise it to add or substract names from the list submitted by the local Congress Committees in the Province. It means that the Civic Board should be placed in sole authority even entitling it to interfere with the decisions of the Local Committees.

This has roused an enormous controversy.

The working secretary of the U. P. P. C. C., who it willl be recalled, refused to convene a meeting in defiance of the President's order, has after all thought fit to obey him.

SECRETARY DISMISSED.

Now another very sensational sequel which may be put to these party squabbles in U. P. is said to be the dismissal of a paid secretary of the U. P. P. C. C. for the alleged offence of giving out to the press certain conidential Congress documents and even some papers from the Congress President. His case, I am told, is alsso likely to come up before the U. P. P. C. C.

FAST UNTO DEATH.

Yet another manifestation of these differences is found in the fact that Sat Sandh Vidyarthi, a Congress worker of Cawnpore, has declared a fast unto death on account of the differences among the Cawnpore Congressmen. It appears that there too things are getting bad enough. This gentleman is lying in a room at Mr. Tandon's place where the meeting is being held of the Council of the U. P. P. C. C. He has been fasting since thre 20thr instant on and grown extremely weak.

The meeting of the U. P. P. C. C. is being held at 1 p.m. to-day.

U.P.P.C.C. COUNCIL'S MEETING

The Council of U.P. Provincial Congress Committee met for four hours this morning in camera. It is understood that Dr. Murarial of Cawnpore, General Secretary of the Reception Committee and Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Leader of one party at Lucknow made statements regarding the Congress session. The Council decided that the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the Congress should be held on November 2 to make all arrangements for the Congress session.

It is understood that although each party under the new arrangement was empowered to nominate their own secretary to the Reception Committee, differences still continue.

The trouble now is reported to have taken a new shape. While each party is satisfied with its own nominee for the secretaryship, the two parties are not quite satisfied with each other's nominees. This has led somewhat to a Gilbertian situation. It is hoped that matters would be smoothed over.

SHRI PRAKASH'S OPTIMISM

Sri Prakash, President of the U. P. P. C. C. interviewed by me, struck an optimistic note. It appears that there was difference even about the site of the Congress at Lucknow. He said that an agreement has almost been reached and the Congress will be held on a site near the Lucknow Railway station.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena interviewed by me said: "We will hold the Congress and it will be a successful session worthy of the Province's and Lucknow's traditions."

RESOLUTION ON WAR

A resolution which is reported to have provoked considerable heated discussion in the Council was moved by Mr. Balkrishna Sharma of Cawnpore. It wanted to define the attitude of the U.P. P.C.C. towards the "World War in which Great Britain is sure to be involved." It referred to Italy's "wanton unprovoked and brutal agression" on Abyssinia which has provided sufficient igniting cause for a world war.

The resolution wanted the Provincial Committee to declare that "active participation in any war activities under the present circumstances is tantamount to offering co-operation for the advancement of aggressive imperialistic designs" and that "India's sympathy for Abyssinia is likely to be exploited by interested parties."

The resolution laid down certain conditions for India's participation in the war failing which India should not participate in any war.

This resolution has been accepted by the Council as a basis for discussion and the sub-committee consisting of the mover Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant and Mr. Sanpurnanand has been formed to re-draft the resolution.

Regarding the powers of the Civic Board the Council refused to express any opinion but left it to the meeting of the U.P.P.C.C.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE

Demand Representation In Constituent Assembly

"NONE HELPS THOSE WHO DO NOT HELP THEMSELVES"

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, General Secretary of the Indian States' People Conference in the following statement to the press says that the States people have no reasons to be discouraged by the apparent defeat sustained by the amendments based upon the minimum requirements of their cause at the last meeting of the A.I.C.C. at Madras. The personal appeal of the Congress President and Sardar Vallabhbhai have triumphed over the most forceful argumentative and unanswerable plea for extension of vision in defining the Congress attitude towards the people of the States as put forth by Mr. Meherally, Mrs. Kamaladevi and Mr. Gadgil and other members.

The encouraging feature of the discussions lies in the fact that the Congress commands have pleaded throughout for the present limitations of the Congress and avoided opposition either to the merits of the case or to any one of the arguments advanced in favour of the proposed amendments.

Continuing Mr. Trivedi says:—

This makes the defeat of the amendments a glorious one and paves the way for their success at the Lucknow session of the Congress. It has taken more than a century for the British Government to succeed in dividing India into British India and Indian India for the first time in Indian History by the Iron hand of a British made constitution but the states peoples are confident that it would not take more than a few months for the Congress Leaders once for all to realise in thought, word and deed the fact that India is one and undivisible—a fact that cannot be invalidated by any convenient interpretation of the Congress ideals.

We appeal to the Congress command to depart from that ideology and phraseology which tends to scare us as foreigners in our own National organisation and hints to regard our question as something undesirable if not untouchable. We appreciate the statement of the Congress President describing the welcome efforts however unsuccessful they might have turned out on behalf of the Congress regarding the Sikar and Loharu affairs as a step towards implementing the Congress resolutions at Calcutta and Jubbulpore and also as an expression of sympathy towards the spirit of the first part of Mr. Meherally's amendment although we believe that the daily increasing evils of the system of personal rule prevailing in most of the states cannot be cured by limiting these dignified efforts to the cases of firing only. But at the sam time we are surprised to learn how the vital the issues contained in the second part of the above amendment viz those assuring proper representation to the states people in the constituent Assembly, etc. were avoided with the force of personal appeal and influence.

It is deplorable to find that the further elucidation of the points viz those referring to the Constituent Assembly and the Constitution embodied in the last para of the declaration of the Working Committee was interpreted in certain quarters as distrust and want of confidence in the Congress authorities a meaning far remote from the mind not only of the mover and supporters of the amendment inside the house but also of the states people whose views were aptly represented though the amendments.

Remove The Idea

We at the same time trust that the idea of depriving the states people of their right of representation in the Constituent Assembly on the same basis as British India is also equally remote from the minds of the Congress Authorities. Besides we hope that they do not mean to deny the states people their legitimate rights and proper position in any federal Constitution that the Congress may accept.

The Congress has rejected the new Federal Constitution. However it is apparent that Congressmen will utilise the franchise embodied in the New Federal Constitution. The glaring injustice done to one fourth of the Indian Nation viz the states people in depriving them of their legitimate rights of having the franchise on equal basis ought to appeal the Congress authorities to extend their support to the states people's cause more vigorously. This fact alone should inspire them to be more generous in their attitude towards the state people.

Appalling Suggestion

But the states people would be guilty of having neglected our duty towards our scared cause if we solely depend upon the Congress for our emancipation and shirk our own responsibilities in the matter The most appealing suggestion that has come out of the A.I.C.C. discussion at Madras ought to direct us to sustained and organised action within and without the states keeping in mind the well meaning advice that none helps those who do not help themselves.

ENAMELLING AND TOY MAKING

New Course In Delhi Industries Institute

DELHI (By Mail)

The Government Industries Institute, Subzimandi, Delhi, has taken another advanced step in the direction of industrial development by opening recently free classes in clay modelling, enamelling and toy making. Local demand for these products has hitherto been met mainly from outside. The products of students of the institute have already attained a stage of perfection which can bear comparison with imported goods, thus introducing a new and lucrative line in the industries of the province for which raw materials are available locally in abundance.—A. P.

Soldier Gets 18 Months Jail

LAHORE: Oct. 22.

Private J. Lamb, 2nd Border Regiment, was to-day sentenced by Mr. Sale, Sessions Judge, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for causing the death of Pryte, Braidwood of the same Regiment at Ferozepore on 11th July, 1935, by shooting him with a revolver.

Originally, Lamb was charged with murder by shooting Braidwood, but accepting the plea that it was pure accident, as the accused was demonstrating his skill in pulling the trigger of a loaded revolver without firing, the Judge altered the charge.

The accused accepted the sentence cheerfully.—A.P.

Supplies For Ethiopian Red Cross

NEW DELHI, Oct 22

His Excellency the Viceroy as President of the Indian Red Cross Society has accepted two offers of medical supplies for the Ethiopian Red Cross Society. The first is of bandage, dressings and medicines to the value of Rs 5,000 from the Vivekanad Mission, of 128, Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

The other gift is from Messrs. Sarkar Gupta and Co. Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists of 15, Clive Street, Calcutta, and consists of 25 cases of their Electrolytic Chlorine, which the firm have kindly offered to ship at their own cost to Abyssinia. These medical stores are bting sent to the British Minister at Addis Ababa for transmission to the Ethiopian Red Cross Society.—United Press.

MUSLIM LABOURERS FROM JAIPUR STATE

Proceed To Delhi To Ventilate Grievances

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22.

Communal tension in the Punjab appears to have had a reaction in the distant Jaipur State. Differences arose some time back between Hindu grain merchants and their Muslim labourers at Khetri and Thikana in Jaipur on the question of wages. The matter was reported to th Thikana authorities and was receiving attention when the Shahidgunj agitation broke out.

Some Delhi Muslims who apparently wished to exploit the situation led among others by Mazharuddin, went to Khetri and induced the Muslim labourers to proceed to Delhi where a redress could be secured by representations to the Government of India.

About 500 Muslims have arrived here and are staying in a camp outside the Jumma Masjid and in a house in Daryagunj. A committee has been formed by local Muslims with the Imam of the Jumma Masjid as president. The latter has arranged for their boarding and lodging.

Although a week had elapsed since their arrival in Delhi no definite move appears to have been taken on their behalf with the Government of India. The Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind is stated to have opposed this form of agitation and has consequently advised the labourers to return to Khetri and represent their grievances to the authorities on the spot. However, they continue staying here.—A.P.

Sir Lancelot Graham For England

NEW DELHI, October 22.

Sir Lancelot Graham sails from Bombay on November 2 on leave. —A.P.

BOY DISAPPEARS IN LANDSLIDE

Search To Find Him Proves Futile

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

A report from Chinsurah, about 26 miles from Calcutta up river Hooghly, says that a landslide measuring about 200 feet long and 10 feet wide, occurred in front of a certain bathing ghat at river Hooghly, resulting in the disappearance of a boy.

It transpires that Sj. Bimal Mukherjee, a member of the Hooghly Bar, with five others including one girl and two boys, was having an evening stroll on the now vanished piece of land when with a terrific sound and heavy splashing of the river water it crashed into the river with the above persons. All swam ashore or rescued by others except one boy. Thorough search to find him out proved abortive.—United Press.

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